

NEHRU IS INDIA!

—See Inside

The Bombay Chronicle

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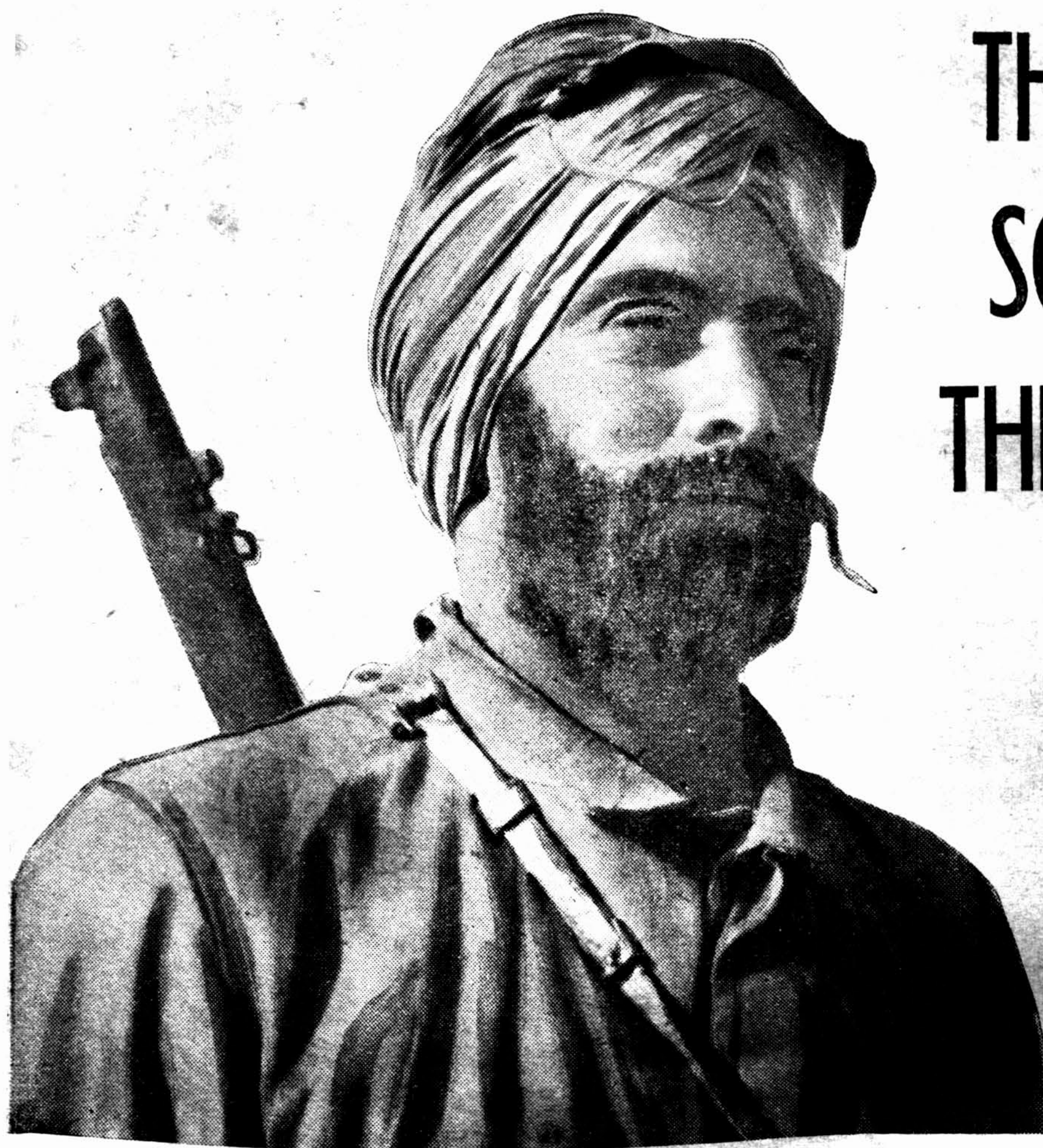
BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 2, 1941.

PRICE: TWO ANNAS



He is in Jail. India is in Jail!

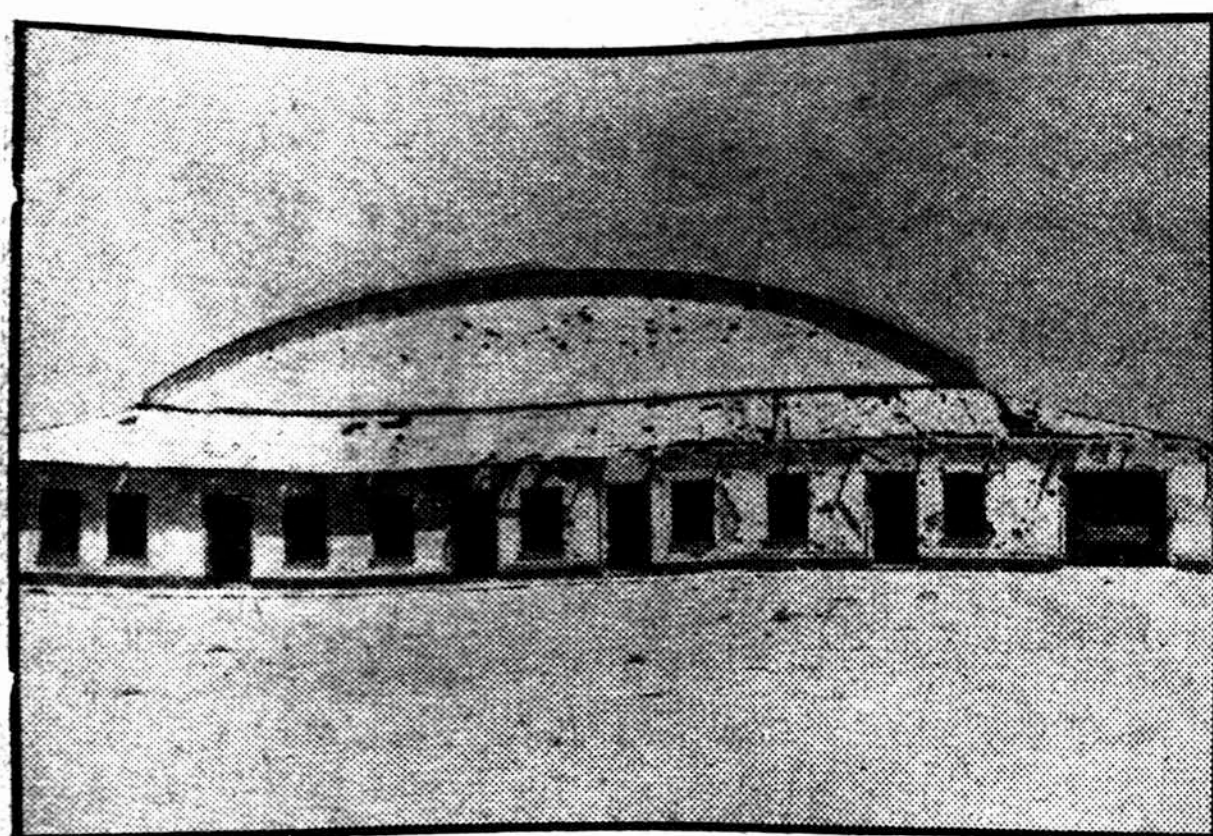
Photo: D. G. Tendulkar.



THE INDIAN SOLDIER IN THE WESTERN DESERT

Indian soldiers have played a distinguished role on all the fronts in the African campaign and in Iraq and impressed everyone with their friendliness as well as their martial qualities.

Defender of Tobruk.



The bombed Barentu aerodrome in Eritrea which was captured by Indian troops.



Indian soldiers in Iraq read the Iraqi papers for news from home.



At a coffee house in Baghdad, they take refreshments and



buy some water-melons in the market.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 2, 1941.

THIS IS RUSSIA!

Not long ago Mr. Churchill described the foreign policy of Russia as "an enigma wrapped in a mystery". Mr. Molotov has a favourite expression when speaking to foreigners—"Our country is altogether a different world".

Russia is a subject on which everyone is prepared to express an opinion and few have the facts. The reason is not only that Russian policy has made the facts difficult to obtain, but that Russia is not so much a nation as a continent, an agglomeration of Republics (how many people can even name them?), each of them with many provinces the size of countries, inhabited by ten major races with 169 sub-divisions each of them marked enough for a Hitler minority, a country of astonishing contrasts, geographic, climatic and economic.

You Can't Sweep Across Russia!

All the facts about Russia may be stored somewhere, but it would take many years to read them and it is doubtful then whether you would have a complete picture. The exploration of all Russia would take a lifetime, indeed the Russians themselves have not yet explored all their vast territory. Dozens of expeditions during the last ten years have set out from Moscow to penetrate and report on areas where probably no man has set foot since the mammoth became extinct.

Russia's vast size is one of the factors that have defeated her invaders in the past. A U.S.A. writer recently prophesied that "German columns would probably sweep from the frontier of White Russia to Vladivostok at a speed that would add new laurels to German arms." He had probably never made the seemingly endless journey by rail or seen the vast and dreary wastes which make up so much of Russia. Even the efficient German war machine might well be appalled by the supply problems and certainly would not expect to "sweep" across a continent more than three times the size of Australia.

Russia in Europe alone is larger than Australia. Russia in Asia covers 7,000,000 square miles and is two thirds of the entire Union. Even to-day only one-half of this vast territory is claimed to be

"economically accessible"—in 1913 only one-quarter was economically accessible.

180,000,000

Thus we get on the one hand a picture of the largest country in the world covering one-seventh of the entire land surface, second only to the British Empire whose units are scattered. Millions of square miles of it are dreary wastes. Yet Russia has a population of 180,000,000 people and some 80 towns with more than 100,000 inhabitants. One person in ten in the world is a Russian and

The figures for Russian production and mineral wealth are impressive—until we remember that many of the provinces are "poor relations", that the products have to be spread all over those eleven million square miles. This, of course, is the booty after which Hitler is going and geography played Russia a poor trick when she concentrated all the wealth in a few regions. The Ukraine produces most of Russia's wheat, sixty per cent of her coal, 70 per cent of her iron. Her oil wells are concentrated in a comparatively small area.



Ancient Russian Architecture—St. Basil's Cathedral in Red Square, Moscow.

while in some parts the inhabitants are so scattered that children may be 200 miles from the nearest secondary school, in others they are so overcrowded that each person has an average space of only 9 3/4 feet by 6 1/2 feet in which to live. This is the figure given by Sir Walter Citrine for workers in the Baku oil fields. In the towns the usual rule is one family one room.

Few people think of Russia as a rich or highly industrialised country. But again, its size puts it amongst the leaders. It is the second largest producer of oil in the world, generates more electricity than any other country except America, leads with manganese and potatoes, is second only to South Africa in gold production, mines one-sixth the world's output, produces one-eighth of the whole world's output of coal, one-third of its timber, one-quarter of its wheat, one-half of its rye.

Extremes Of Temperature

Russia has some of the richest cereal growing land in the world—she also has many thousands of square miles of land where the summer is so short that the ground is never really unfrozen. No country in the world has a wider range of temperatures. In northern Siberia spring does not come until May and winter is there again in September. In the Crimea winter lasts but one month and in this and the south-east, tropical diseases are found. The variation between summer and winter temperatures inland are enormous—in places it is over 100 degrees F. In Moscow it is 54 degrees. An army prepared to fight anywhere and any time in Russia would have to be equipped against cold of fifty degrees below zero or over 105 in the

shade—a July temperature in Turkistan.

Russia has a coast line running to many thousands of miles—but only one all-the-year round port open to the oceans—Murmansk. The long northern coast line is frozen up for the greater part of the year. Vladivostok is frozen in winter. Black sea ports are under the domination of whoever holds the Dardanelles. Baltic ports become frozen and even in summer are controlled by the narrow entrance to the Atlantic.

The naval consequences of this are that Russia must maintain at least four separate fleets, a fifth if the defence of the great inland sea of the Caspian is taken into account. The strategic handicap was demonstrated during the Russo-Japanese war when disaster overtook the fleet attempting to reinforce the east from the west. On the other hand, it means that naval action against Russia can be taken only on a limited scale. Soviet Russia has strained to develop the ice-blocked ports to the utmost for naval and commercial use and ice-breakers are numerous in the Russian navy.

Too Many Neighbours!

Russia has frontiers with more countries than any other nation. Before the incorporation of the Baltic states she faced Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania in Europe, Persia, Afghanistan, Eastern Turkistan, Mongolia, Manchuria and Korea in Asia.

It is a country of tremendous rivers—the Dnieper (1,300 miles), the Don (1,100m.), the Volga (1,977m.) the Oxus (1,500m.) the Syr Darya (1,500m.) the Lena (2,860m.) and the Ural (1,477m.) are but a few of them. These rivers are more important to communications than roads which, even with vast efforts in recent years, are as bad as anywhere in the world.

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1. What is the origin of the phrase "Fifth Column"?
2. Who is older among the following: Hitler, Churchill, Roosevelt, Mussolini?
3. Who uttered the following historic words: Gokhale, Tilak, Ali Imam, M. A. Jinnah, Surendranath Bannerji, Maulana Mohamed Ali? "Hindus and Mohammedans, united and firm, the voice of three hundred million people vibrating throughout the length and breadth of the country will produce a force which no power on earth can resist."
4. Who was Frankenstein?
5. Can you name an Indian film star who was born in America?

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

THEIR SHILLINGS FIGHT HITLER!

The Small Investors Contribute Millions To Britain's War Effort

By HENRY ARMITAGE

At the present time small investors in England are saving money at the rate of £10,500,000 a week. This is being lent to the Government as part of their contribution to the war effort.

Lord Simon, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, described finance as Britain's "fourth arm of defence" in time of war. The British National Savings Movement has the task of giving this "fourth arm" an ever-increasing strength. The movement, which is conducting Britain's War Savings Campaign, entered upon the undertaking with a large store of experience.

During Peace Time

Set up as a voluntary organisation in the war of 1914-18, it made financial history by bringing the savings of the small investor to support the nation's war-time exchequer. As its financial instrument the movement has the Savings Certificate, and between the setting up of the movement in 1916 and the end of December (a few weeks after the Armistice) Certificates to the value of £217,643,317 had been sold.

Through the years of peace, the movement was actively at work, and built itself more and more into the life of the country. An effective system of co-operation was established between the National Savings Committee (the Central Committee of the movement) and the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings

Banks, organisations which have promoted "popular" saving in their respective fields. When this co-operation was made fully effective some eight or nine years ago, an expert well qualified to judge described the British National Savings Movement as "the most comprehensive savings system in the world."

At the outbreak of the present war, therefore, Great Britain had already in being a well-trained savings organisation that could be mobilised to give the nation effective support in its new ordeal. The War Savings Campaign was launched in November 1939, and will be continued until victory is won.

In England and Wales, the Campaign is run by the National Savings Committee under the direction of Sir Robert Kindersley, the Committee's President. He was one of the founders of the movement in 1916, when he became the Committee's first Chairman.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland the Campaign is run by the Scottish Savings Committee and the Ulster Savings Committee respectively.

Save, Save, Save!

War Savings propaganda is directed in the first place to creating the right attitude to the use of the nation's wealth in wartime. The need for forethought and planning in the use of money has a vastly increased importance in war conditions, when spending on the pre-war scale in the pre-war fashion would keep necessary capital and labour out of war production. Such spending would also involve the importation from abroad of large quantities of "civilian" goods that take up ship-room which could be put to better national use.

Another important fact is that war production means largely increased wages for many people. To these and to all others the Campaign addresses its appeal for careful forethought in expenditure, for saving on the largest possible scale and for investment of savings in ways that will assist the war effort.

Propaganda is carried on by a number of methods. Millions of posters and leaflets have been issued. One familiar War Savings "slogan" is Lend to Defend the Right to be Free. This slogan and others, have been displayed in a vast variety of places, from gate-posts in the country or pillar boxes in towns to the nation's famous monuments such as Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square. There can now be hardly a man, woman or child to whom the appeal has not been addressed in some appropriate fashion.

Ten Million Members!

Special attention has been given to the setting up of War Savings Groups to give facilities for regular week-by-week saving. They serve two purposes; they enable wage-earners and others to maintain their war contributions at the highest level they can achieve, and they also develop a habit of saving that will be an asset to the saver for life.

War Savings Groups are at work in factories, works, offices, social and other clubs; in schools; and in fact wherever people assemble regularly together. A marked feature of the campaign has been formation of tens of thousands of new Groups in places of employment. Another interesting development has been the setting up of many "Street Groups" amongst friends and neighbours in streets and blocks of flats.

It is estimated that the total membership of War Savings Groups exceeds 10,000,000. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank number some 11,000,000. The Trustee Savings Banks have about 2,500,000 depositors. There is, of course, a measure of "overlapping" amongst the savers who use these channels of investment to lend to the country; but even so it is obvious that a very large part of the population has a share in the effort.

(Continued on page 29)



(1) A War Savings group being formed by the staff of a London business house.

(2) Built around the base of Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, these posters in the heart of London are urging the British people to save their way to victory.

(3) The card-index system, a minute fraction of which is shown in this picture, is reckoned to be the largest in the world. In it are the names of certificate-holders of National Savings Certificates. The main index system is kept at the General Post Office in London.

(4) Lord Simon, who, when war began, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, making his broadcast appeal to the people of Britain to invest their money in War Savings Certificates. He described finance as Britain's fourth arm of defence in wartime.

From 'Fritz' 'To Smith'!



A TYPICAL GERMAN WORKER.

Sensational
Revelations
In Letter
Smuggled Out
Of Germany



A TYPICAL BRITISH WORKER.

Dear Friend: What is going on inside Germany? I don't believe anyone knows. Everyone knows a little, but no one knows the whole story. I know what is going on in my neighbourhood, in my shop, in the house where I live, but I could hardly tell you how things are in any other part of the city.

Weary Of War

I feel weary, and that is the mood of all the people I meet. Weary of war, weary of work, weary of the thousand phrases we hear every day—weariness all over and a growing resentment inside. I work ten and often twelve hours a day. I hardly ever go anywhere. I'm so knocked out that I'd just like to sleep for a whole week and not have to work at that terrible speed. That's been going on for years, and ever since the beginning of the war it has become altogether unbearable. As you know, I am no longer a youngster and all these last years weigh two and three times as heavily. Emma has worked herself sick in a munition factory and she is now at home being taken care of by my mother. Else has grown up. She has been "mobilized" and is working on a farm. Her letters show that she isn't happy. My oldest has just recently become a soldier.

Peace?

Will he have to go to war? Hitler has said that England will be finally defeated in 1941 and the war will be over. His predictions have hitherto generally been fulfilled; one victory after another, and although we have no exact information about our losses, they are in any case incomparably smaller than in two years of the previous war. With so many victories it is easy to believe in further victories. But what is remarkable about this is that to-day no one is really happy any more over the victories.

What interests the people about such a victory is the question: Will this victory bring peace?

How Long?

When will England be attacked, when will our soldiers land on the British Isles? This is the subject of a lot of discussion. And despite all the great successes of our armies, it is my impression that the soldiers shrink from this attack. I have spoken with

many soldiers on leave, soldiers who have fought in Poland, France, and Norway. But no one is very keen about taking a boat trip to England and landing there. "They'll make fish fodder out of us." That is the opinion of the soldiers. Our fleet hasn't got a chance against the English. The Americans have sent too many first class airplanes to England for us to be able to establish air superiority for such an attempted landing. Of course the soldiers will go when this attack is ordered. But I haven't met any one yet that has any confidence in such an attack.

How long will this war go on? That is the question that disturbs me and everyone else. We are defeating one country after another. But we haven't won yet. And it seems that the Americans are going to enter the war quite

The letter reproduced on this page was written by a skilled German worker and anti-fascist to a "New Masses" reader who received it by a circuitous route. "New Masses", the New York leftwing weekly, vouches for its authenticity.

openly. That can be seen from the excitement of our newspapers. There is fear in that excitement. What America means we found out in the last war. We can't compete with the industrial productivity of the Americans. They can overtake us in arms production, because in our country the people are growing more and more tired and machines are being worn out.

Future!

What does the future have in store for us? No one knows, and a person has to be as young as Eric, my oldest, to swallow everything that is fed him. Maybe I am unjust to him but I often feel glad that he has become a soldier. You can't get far without experience. Let him experience it himself, let him learn at first hand the naked reality and compare it with what he has had drummed into him in the last few years. As a young man I myself went into the last war full of enthusiasm for the Kaiser and the Reich, but how changed I was when I returned. That's exactly what's going to happen to many young people to-day whom Nazi education has so affected that it is often impossible for us fathers to understand them. There are already many indications of this.

In my shop there are a number of skilled Czech workers. You would be pleased to see the comradely manner in which they are treated by the other workers. At first the Czech workers couldn't keep up with our speed, and we helped them whenever we could.

Many of us feel as if we personally should apologize for the injustice done to their country. They are polite, reticent, and always very serious. They never laugh. It is not hard to guess their thoughts. They are waiting for our defeat and their freedom. Can anyone blame them for that? Wouldn't I do the same thing in their position? Many times I shudder when I see them in that light. That can't end well. We are holding all of Europe in our power; but they are all waiting for the time when they can jump at our throats and take vengeance. The world could not keep defeated Germany down permanently; who can believe that we can keep the world down permanently? What have we got to offer the people outside? Things are getting worse and worse for us here; how then will they get along? We have to bear a lot; but what can be done with them? I don't want to generalize, but believe me, I've seldom met anything among my fellow workers and acquaintances but sympathy for them out there.

Why?

So far our city has been only very slightly bombarded. But every time the British airmen fly over western Germany we also have a raid alarm. Then look at the frightened women and children in the air raid shelters and picture the suffering of those who are hit by our bombs. Sometimes people come from X, which is often bombarded, and tell horrible things about what's happened.

Why all this insanity? Whom does it benefit. Who becomes happier? We and the rest of the

world are becoming more and more wretched. If this lasts much longer Europe will be one vast heap of ruins. And always there is the tormenting question: What is the way out of this misery? I had the same thoughts as I sat in the trenches in 1917, and I couldn't imagine that all this would change, but it did change. And to-day I can hardly imagine that there will be peace again, that we will have a Germany in which human beings can live without being ordered around day and night. You remember the Whitsuntide excursion which we went on together to the Rudelsburg? I'll never forget your words: how beautiful Germany could be, and look what's become of it!

Our friends are scattered. Some are dead—earlier than they should have died. K. and H. are non-commissioned officers and are somewhere in France. They have grown older but they have remained the same. N. is working as a foreman in Hamburg. He is even more determined than he was before. R. is a big disappointment. He is now a well-paid bureaucrat and is doing everything to bury his past. I have heard nothing of the rest for a long time. Our circle of friends is scattered. Everyone depends upon himself. Everyone is looking for new friends. We hear nothing of one another, but we know there is someone everywhere.

Don't think I've become an old crab. I hope for a reunion. I haven't forgotten what I learned. But everything is infinitely much more difficult than I had imagined. I have had to learn much anew, but I believe I have not learned in vain.

Your loyal friend X

Marriage And Eugenics In Japan

TOKYO, (By Mail).

The "Japan Times and Advertiser" reports that the first of a series of couples scheduled to be selected and decorated this year by the Welfare Ministry for "marriage from the standpoint of eugenics" is 27-year-old Mr. Junichi Sakuhara and his 22-year-old wife Toki of Shizuoka Prefecture.

The paper declares that the plan of decorating couples for being nuptially bound on sound eugenics basis was practised only in Japan, while besides Japan "such means of lending marriage expenses and allowing subsidies to prolific families is only being undertaken at present in Germany."

The "Japan Times" lists the following regulations regarding marriage as announced by the Welfare Ministry's Eugenics's Marriage Advice Board:

"Select one whom one can trust as a faithful life companion, select one who is both spiritually

and physically healthy; exchange health certificates between each other; select one without any bad hereditary diseases, avoid consanguineous marriages if possible; marry as soon as possible; don't be prejudiced by superstitions or conventions; respect the opinions of your parents and elders; wedding ceremony should be as simple as possible and notification of marriage should be concluded on the same day; bear healthy children for the country."—"Domei".



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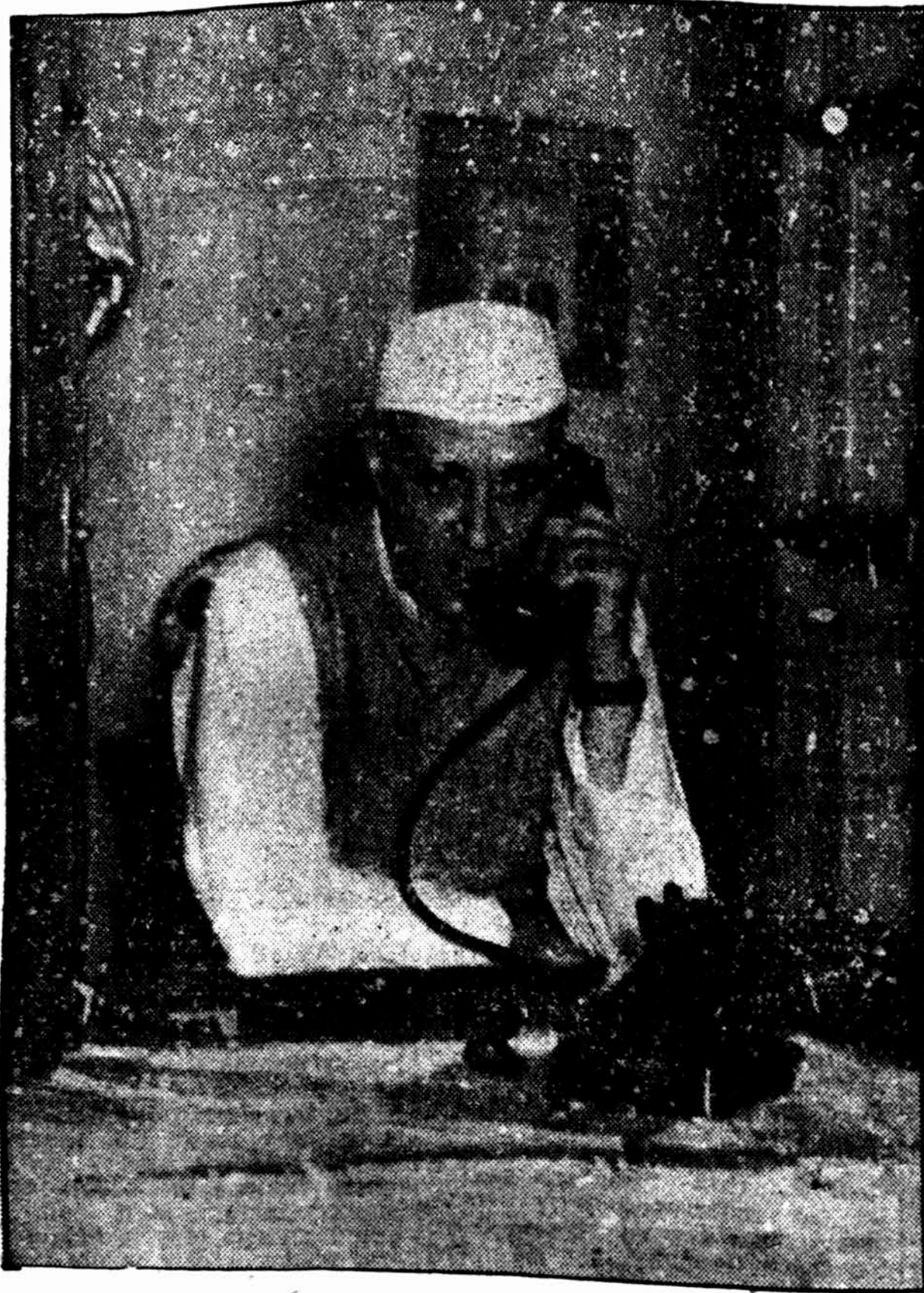
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GANDHI ASTROLOGER



On family, love, profession, health, wealth, journey, luck in lotteries, races, etc., lucky number, colour and days by monthly details, for Rs. 10. V. P. P. A. S. State birth details, sex, age, writing time. Hann. man Ashramam, Tirutani, S. India.



"It is difficult to visualize Jawaharlal living in the mud-hut of an Ashram...."

Jawaharlal Nehru is a man of moods. And in a mood of merciless self-analysis he wrote in his autobiography that he does not represent anyone at all.

Perhaps he is right—in a way. The "queer mixture" of Eastern idealism and Western 'practicalism' that he is, with his pronounced unorthodox views on religious, social and economic questions, he cannot be as representative of the vast mass of Indians as Gandhiji.

The Mahatma's personality is a sublimation of all the traits of an Indian peasant—hatred of western machinery and other innovations, attachment to land, 'naive' acceptance of old values, preoccupation with religion to the point of toleration even of superstition and ritualism.

Jawaharlal, on the other hand, is an agnostic, a believer in the doctrines of Marx instead of Manu, a completely modern person who likes to travel by aeroplane, and would like to see the country completely industrialized, with factories (State-owned, of course!) for the production of every human necessity, with tractors replacing primitive ploughs in the fields, with a net-work of modern communications—railways and telegraph and telephone and radio.

No 'Ashram' For Him!

It is difficult to imagine Jawaharlal living in the mud hut of an Ashram with morning and evening prayers. But one can visualize him in a modern office, with a couple of telephones on the glass-topped table, a map of the world on the wall, a radio set in one corner and a teleprinter in the other, carrying on the administrative routine, with the efficiency of an American business executive and going for skiing and mountaineering in the holidays.

It does not look a picture representative of India—the India of mud hut villages, temples and ashrams and naked fakirs.

Future Belongs To Him

It is not merely that Jawaharlal shares the impetuous aspirations of youth and their impatient idealism but that he repre-

sents and, within himself, sums up all the progressive and dynamic forces and tendencies that will mould the future pattern of our national life.

53-Years Young

Quite naturally, it is his youthful spirit, even more than his political doctrines, that endears

"I have been one of a mass, moving with it, swaying it occasionally, being influenced by it; and yet, like the other units, an individual, apart from the others, living my separate life in the heart of the crowd....."

"I often wonder if I represent any one at all, and I am inclined to think that I do not... I have become a queer mixture of the East and West, out of place everywhere, at home nowhere. Perhaps my thoughts and approach to life are more akin to what is called Western than Eastern, but India clings to me, as she does to all her children, in innumerable ways.... I am a stranger and an alien in the West. I cannot be of it. But in my country also, sometimes, I have an exile's feeling."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU in his "Autobiography".

Jawaharlal to us, the young men of India. This spirit has nothing to do with his years. He will soon be 53 which, according to Indian standards, is past middle age. There are several Congress leaders, who are younger than him but who have, as it were, grown grey whiskers on their minds. Jawaharlal, on the other hand, is to-day as intellectually virile as ever, his response to life is as spontaneous and swift as any youth's, his enthusiasm for worthy causes is undimmed and his flair for adventure is as keen as ever.

Lacking In "Tact" And "Dignity"!

Only last year he surprised many of his admirers and followers—and delighted and thrilled at least one of them—by climbing a glacier in Kashmir. Seeing a photograph of him climbing a mountain, dressed in shorts and

NEHRU IS INDIA

By

KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS

a soft hat, somehow I felt a deeper attachment for him.

Jawaharlal Nehru is gloriously lacking in the "tact" and "dignity" of the elder statesman. Even in the meetings of the Congress Working Committee he behaves with a refreshing lack of that studied respectability that our leaders are wont to assume.

I have seen him on the dais at a Congress session with his legs straddled across the cushions as if riding a horse. I have seen him at a meeting actually jumping over the reporters' table to discipline the crowd. I have observed him losing his temper on a reporter who persisted in his annoying questions and I have seen him photographing his colleagues with his camera, bubbling with joy like a child who has got a brand new toy. While the usual practice for a Congress President is to ride in a carriage, he created a unique precedent when he chose to ride on horse-back at Lahore. Only three years ago he himself donned khaki and put venerable personalities like Pandit Pant in shirts and shorts and took them on long route marches when he organized a U. P. Congress Workers' Camp.

Years have undoubtedly mellowed him, suffering and long spells of imprisonment have left their mark on his personality, but essentially he remains as full of vitality and youthful at heart as ever. I won't be surprised if, on coming out of jail, he plans to go mountain-climbing or learn aviation or start a volunteer organization for the defence of India.

Not A Kill-Joy

But his zest for life, this urge to "do things and go places", is but the outward and visible manifestation of his essentially youthful and modern attitude towards life, his iconoclastic mind which refuses to accept anything simply

for the sake of its antiquity, and his keen responsiveness to all the existing phenomena of life, whether he is experiencing an air-raid in Barcelona in company of his Spanish comrades or just going up in a high-powered aeroplane.

It is this mental attitude, rather than its physical manifestation, that is significant and that entitles Jawaharlal Nehru to be regarded as the representative of a new India.

Let us begin with Jawaharlal's zest for life and contrast it with Mahatma Gandhi's asceticism. To the saint, simplicity is an ideal, an end in itself; to the socialist it is only a means of identifying oneself with the life and aspirations of the poor with the definite purpose of elevating the standard of their material life.

Likes To Look Smart

Jawaharlal makes no fetish of his simple clothes. Though invariably he uses hand-spun, he likes to dress well, to look neat and smart, and in Europe I have seen him adopting the European style of dress with complete unselfconscious ease. He goes about in India in khaddar, dhoti and kurta because the Indian masses can afford nothing better. But, if and when it is possible to sufficiently raise their standard of living, I am sure he would like everyone to wear better—perhaps western—clothes. Like Gandhiji he too, travels third class but at night, if the train is crowded, he changes into second so that he can have his normal hours of sleep. This is neither hypocrisy nor self-indulgence but a very rational and sensible thing to do for a man who has to keep on constantly travelling, addressing as many as a dozen meetings in a day. For him to insist on travelling third at night, too, at the expense of his health, would be both silly and suicidal.



Modern devices like loud-speakers and radio appeal to him.



"Like Gandhiji, he too travels third class but...."

November 1: He Completed One Year Of His Latest Term In Jail

November 14: He Will Celebrate His 53rd Birthday Once Again In Jail!

Nor has Jawaharlal given up the simple pleasures of life and aesthetic delights. He smokes and when he finds time he sees the better kind of films and I have seen him interestedly watching the dance recitals of Menaka and Uday Shanker.

This is as it should be. Let us be honest with ourselves. The vast mass of Indians respect Mahatma Gandhi, revere him and almost worship him, but they are unable to share his ascetic view of life, his sublimation of poverty and self-denial. To the younger generation it is particularly unacceptable. Like people of other nations they, too, want to live, to enjoy within their limited means, the delights of the ear and the eye, to dress well, to laugh, to love and be loved. And whatever Gandhi may say against the evils of the cinema, the twelve hundred picture houses are crowded every day, for it is the cheapest entertainment the masses can have. Being a man of the cultured and refined taste, the general level of the Indian and even foreign films may fall far below Jawaharlal's aesthetic standards but it is the principle of the thing that matters and I (and thousands of other young people) will prefer to have a leader who does not want to put a ban on the cinemas altogether, who does not regard innocent pleasures of life as unforgivable sins.

It is the same rational outlook and 'worldliness', the desire to secure material comforts for the people instead of preaching to them to do without them—that characterise Jawaharlal's approach to the economic problem. To him Khaddar is not a moral but an economic issue, he does not believe that by putting on coarse hand-spun cloth one becomes spiritually elevated but he regards it as a temporary solution of the dire poverty of the masses and an antidote for the ravages caused by British capitalism.

Freedom And Bread

Before him there were some individual communists and socialists who agitated on economic issues but it was only Jawaharlal who turned the tide of resurgent Indian nationalism into economic channels. Till then Congress movement—and to some extent, it still is—was coloured by mystical, semi-religious, semi-chauvinistic outlook. The terminology generally used in political speech was the terminology of Hindu religion—"Bharat Mata", "Vande Mataram", "Ram Raj", "Ahimsa", "Satyagraha"! The non-co-operation movement of 1920-21 brought in the Muslim religious element and the Congress was involved in the affairs of a foreign theocracy—the Turkish caliphate. And even when the radical element made its appearance in the Congressfold their vision seldom went beyond the Sinn-Fein tactics of Irish revolutionaries.

It was Jawaharlal who first demanded that freedom should be interpreted in terms of better economic conditions for the masses (".....Looking at them and their misery—this vast multitude of semi-naked sons and daughters of India.....") and, by the famous Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights, pinned Congress down

to a mildly socialistic economic programme. Since then he has always insisted that British imperialism must be fought from the socialist as well from the nationalist point of view.

The peasants' movement and Trade Unionism have already taken root in India. As the economic struggle becomes acuter, the masses will naturally look to Nehru for leadership, for he has always taken an uncompromising stand in support of their demands.

Anti-Nazi

Again, as a Socialist, who has studied the present-day world problems, Nehru has the advantage of his international outlook. He views the Indian problem in the perspective of the world situation. In his speeches and writings it is thus that he has sought to interpret the developments in India. Indeed, it is mainly due to him that today we in India have been able to shed the narrow nationalist outlook and have learnt intelligently to study the international situation. It is to the credit of Jawaharlal that he gave the correct lead to the country in regard to Nazism and Fascism. From a thousand platforms all over the country and from the columns of dozens of newspapers, he educated his countrymen in the complexities of the world situation, analysed the Fascist and Nazi doctrines, exposed their dangerous fallacies and warned his countrymen against falling in the Nazi-Fascist trap.

It is one of the paradoxes of this war that the man who did more than anyone else to create an anti-Nazi feeling in India has to be put in jail by a Government engaged in fighting the Nazis!

Not only has Nehru studied the



Jawaharlal can appear smart even in Khaddar!



A completely modern person, Jawaharlal, likes to travel by aeroplane.

international situation but he has also established international contacts. His several travels all over Europe gave him an opportunity to study the situation at first hand and meet and exchange views with progressive leaders of thought and opinion. As the unofficial ambassador of India, he flew to Barcelona at a time when Spain was unsuccessfully but heroically fighting Franco and his Nazi-Fascist mercenaries and, later, to Chungking to carry India's greetings to the brave soldiers of China. In Geneva in 1938 where I had the privilege of meeting him, he moved among the diplomats and politicians on a footing of perfect equality and, though he indignantly refused to attend the meeting of the League Assembly ("that sham and a fraud", as he called it), he met many delegates

informally and exchanged views on the world situation which was then heading for a crash.

Such a man, one feels, will feel perfectly at home sitting round the table with Roosevelt and Chiang-Kai-Shek and Molotov and Stafford Cripps at a post-war conference for world reconstruction. He will be able to talk their language, understand their problems and make constructive and practical suggestions for political and economic readjustments so necessary to ensure peace in the world.

And we can trust him to return after securing for his country a position of honourable equality in the comity of nations.

(Copyright, Author.)

'COMRADES' R. A. F. Pilots In Russia

By WING-COMMANDER L. V. FRASER

The fact that a wing of the R.A.F. had reached Russia was kept a close secret until the fighters went into action. The Germans knew only when the first three, and then four more, of their aircraft went hurtling to the ground for the loss of one R. A. F. fighter. Then the news was allowed to appear.

Story Behind The Story

Behind that story is another, and perhaps greater, story which I am now able to reveal—an account of the close organisation and co-operation system and transport so that the R. A. F. wing reached its destination without mishap and was able to function immediately as a self-contained and practically self-supplying unit. Not only machines and pilots but ground crews, administrative officers, cooks, medical officer and nursing orderlies, fitters, riggers, intelligence and operational staffs, drivers, gunners, armourers and salvage and repair sections had to be supplied, collected and transported. The whole operation was carried out smoothly and in secret, so that now the R. A. F. flies with its Allies, escorting Russian bombers and tackling the Luftwaffe over the Russian front as it did over the English front last year.

They Are All Tough

When they went into action, the Nazis proved to be no match for our seasoned pilots. Tough was the word applied to R. A. F. personnel in Russia. They all volunteered for the job, and the wing includes Englishmen, Scots and Irishmen, Canadians and Australians. They are commanded by a New Zealander, Wing Commander H. G. N. Ramsbottom Isherwood. His intelligence officer comes from Jamaica. This engineer officer is a veteran of 39,

who won a Medal of the British Empire for work in France with the advanced air striking force.

The detachment is known as a wing, a flexible organisation of which squadrons are sub-divisions. Being a complete unit and self-supporting in every way, it could be sent anywhere and could carry on without reinforcement or attention from other sources for a considerable time. In addition to the air and ground crews already mentioned, field cokers, ambulance and water trailers, fire-fighting appliances, oxygen cylinders, heating and shelter tents for an aircraft office, furniture and even mosquito nets were sent over. Not an emergency was left unprovided for even in the men's kit. This consisted of warm clothing, sheepskin jerkins, snow boots and extra blankets in addition to the ordinary kit. A special consignment of several tons was labelled as comforts. This included gramophones and records, draughts, dominoes, a large quantity of cigarettes, playing cards and wireless sets.

Making Friends

The personnel went by one route and the aircraft by another. Nobody except the few directly concerned knew the secrets of the move or destination. All directions were given under a code number which indicated only that the material was for overseas.

The men, accustomed to quick moves and all of an adaptable disposition, soon settled down, and are now hard at work. One of the pilots in a letter home has given his first impression of conditions there. "The Russians have made things very comfortable for us, and troops are looked after just as well as they are in England", he writes. "German aircraft in part seem to be rather

(Continued on Page 28)

NATARAJA IN THE MARKET PLACE!

Ancient And Noble Art Reduced To A Thing Of Barter And Bargain, Speculation And Swindle

By G. VENKATACHALAM

Fashion is not necessarily a feminine frailty nor is it confined only to women's dress. Fashion is a much more universal thing and can be seen in all walks of life and in every branch of human activity. Religions and philosophies have their fashions as well as the sciences and arts.

There was a time when Rationalism was in fashion; now it is the Oxford Movement. Socialism was, for a long time, the fashion of the intellectuals in the West; now it is a New World Order. 'Atoms' swayed the scientific mind for a period; now it is the Cosmic Ray. In the world of art, too, fashions change as quickly as styles in European or American women's hats.

The Latest Craze

Greek marbles and Roman statues fascinated people in the past; now Rodin and Epstein are the fashion even if people do not understand them. The Gothic arches and Roman vaults have given place to Le Corbusier's curves and lines and the Modern American skyscrapers. Rembrandt and Turner are being slowly replaced by Picasso and Cezanne, and Surrealism is more the craze than Pre-Raphaelitism.

Even in Indian art fashions are not uncommon. It was all Ajanta once; then the Moghul miniatures and Rajput "Raga-Raginis"; it was Mathura sculpture and Pallava art for a while; and now it is the Bharata Natyam and South Indian bronzes. Everybody is either writing or talking about this classical dance art of India if not actually encouraging others to learn it; and more people, today, are interested in the temple images and in their collection than they were ever before. South Indian bronze is the mania to-day.

To Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy the world of art in general, and Indian art in particular, owes a lot for not only revealing the subtle beauties of ancient Hindu and Buddhist art and interpreting its meaning and message but for awakening the Indians to a realisation of their vast cultural heritage.

For well nigh half-a-century he has laboured, and still labours, for what seemed a fore-lost cause; and it was this 'savant' who, first, brought to the notice of the world the classic beauty of Indian sculpture, especially of the South Indian bronzes, even before he sang the praises of the lyric sweetness of the Kangra miniatures.

What Rodin Said

It was Dr. Coomaraswamy who popularised, both in the East and the West, the cosmic conception behind the dancing figure of Siva and to draw the attention of master-sculptors of the world to this wonderful masterpiece of the South Indian temple image makers. Rodin hailed it as the world's greatest work of art, and critics and connoisseurs, everywhere, have been lauding its majesty and beauty in the most superlative terms.

South Indian bronzes, in spite of their unusual proportions and unconventional attitudes, became a fascinating subject of study, and soon scholars wrote enthusiastically about them. Mr. O. C. Gangoly's pioneering work in this direction is well known and his "South Indian Bronzes" is still the best book on the subject.

But a study of the temple images, especially at the time when Coomaraswamy and Gangoly attempted it, was not an easy thing and was beset with all sorts of difficulties. There was, first of all, the inaccessibility of the images themselves in the dimly lit dark cells of the temples, heavily clothed and adorned with jewels, and guarded by suspicious priests; then there was the orthodox objection to the images being studied or photographed without

the clothes or even being taken out of their places for such purposes. And so these pioneers had to be satisfied with the museum pieces collected under the treasure-trove act and the discarded ones from the temples as unfit for worship. Even these few amazed the world.

The Tanjore Nataraja

The Madras museum Nataraja is universally known and admired the world over, as it is easily accessible to all and has been photographed and publicised so much. But, in reality, there are several other Natarajas in the temples, some of them of the same period or even earlier, which are, certainly, better in their treatment and technique, strength and beauty and in their rhythmic quality.

The Nataraja in the Tanjore temple is, to my mind, the most

the Madras School of Arts, respectively, are also excellent examples.

Images Of Parvati

Every Nataraja has his consort, Parvati, by his side; and this image too is cast with great care and in proportion to the size of the dancing Siva, and in beautiful attitudes. The Parvati images at Tanjore, Kubakonam, Pandanallur, Tiruvanaikaval, Edathur and Kodumudi are classics of their kind and supremely beautiful.

One of the finest Parvatis of the "Soma-Skanda" variety I have so far seen is not in any temple but with an art dealer in Old Delhi. One of the most striking statues of Parvati as "Annapoorani" (in the newly acquired collection of Mr. Gautam Sarabhai), and the thousand-year old Parvati from the Kailasanath temple at Conjee-



An image of Nataraja

(From the collection of Sir Cowasji Jehangir).

striking of them all and the most beautiful. Compared with it the Madras museum image is cruder and heavier. The workmanship of the Tanjore Nataraja is infinitely better and its perfectly poised attitude more majestic and awe-inspiring. I have studied over twenty-five Natarajas, all ancient, in the different temples of South India, and my choice, in their order of merit, is: (1) the Tanjore Nataraja, (2) the Kubakonam Nataraja in the Nageswarer temple, and (3) the Madras Museum Nataraja.

The Thillaiyilagam Nataraja and the old slightly damaged one at the Kumbeswarer temple are, to my mind, the two next best. The other Natarajas of Tiruvelangadu, Tiruvadamardur, Konerirajapuram, Avanashi, Gangakondapuram, and the Kunchitapada Nataraja at Kodumudi are among some of the finest and best. One of the Natarajas in the collection of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and two others in the possession of Mr. S. V. Ramamurti, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras and Mr. Deviprasad Roy Choudhury of

varam, now with Mr. Ram Gopal, and other fine specimens of this deity.

Almost all the big Siva temples—and there are over a hundred of them—contain, roughly, about six big "Utsavamurtis" for processional purposes, including a Nataraja and Parvati, one "Soma-Skanda", in seated position, one "Pichandar" (Siva as beggar), sixty-four "Nalmars" (Siva saints), especially the well-known four, Appar, Sundarar, Sambandar and Manickavasagar.

In Colombo Museum

The famous Polonnaruwa images in the Colombo museum are, undoubtedly, the finest representations of the four saint-singers so far extant. They must have been made in South India and taken to Ceylon when the Siva Diwale at Pulathinagara was built. Some of the old temples contain equally good images of these four; and an almost duplicate of the Ceylon Sundaramurti, perhaps, the work of the same man, is now to be seen at Kodumudi, along with other old Chola images taken from

an underground cell where they were kept hidden for several centuries; and the most striking of them being the "Kunchitapada" Nataraja previously referred to.

The Vaishnava temples, even the biggest ones, do not usually contain a large number of metal images, except the "Utsavamurtis" and a few Vaishnava saints. The three stately statues of Rama, Sita and Lakshman in the Madras Museum are now well-known, but the most wonderful and perfect examples of them are at Thillaiyilagam.

Thillaiyilagam is a small straggling little village in a remote corner of the Tanjore district, and in a small shrine, newly built, are kept these marvellous works of the "stapathis", which for their size, craftsmanship, fineness of technique and beauty of expression are about the most perfect of their kind. The casting is so delicate that one can even see the veins on the arms and limbs and feel their throbbing vital beauty. The glow on the faces and the radiant smiles are ethereal and spiritual. This "tejas" is the most striking feature of all old masterpieces and it is their special value.

These images were dug out of an old site, not far from the present village, and have been installed for worship in the present shrine. As they attract large crowds of worshippers and even visitors from far and near, the Nattukottai Chetti brothers who built the shrine have constructed a spacious rest house, with all conveniences, for the use of visitors.

Thillaiyilagam is best reached by car either from Tanjore or Kubakonam, a distance of about 65 miles. Railway journey involves a number of changes with inconvenient connections. The place is well worth a pilgrimage for the sake of seeing these remarkable statues as well as that of the Nataraja in an adjoining temple.

Art Dealers' Tricks

There are many small temples, like Thillaiyilagam, in South India, where are to be seen old images that have escaped the stupidity of priests, who used to melt them to be made into new ones, and the cupidity of curio dealers who, by fair or foul means, secured them for disposal to tourists and collectors. The art dealers to-day resort to other tricks and get old images replaced by new ones with the connivance of priests and temple authorities. There is a regular business of that kind going on even now in spite of repeated appeals to the authorities of the Hindu Religious Endowment Board, who are either too ignorant of the artistic values of these old bronzes or too inefficient to do their jobs intelligently and conscientiously.

Mushroom Collections

Among the private collections, outside Museums, the best is now with Mr. Gautam Sarabhai of Ahmedabad. This rare collection once belonged to Mr. S. Gopalachari of Madras who collected them with much love and patience and only parted with it for religious reasons. There is an age-old superstition that temple images bring ill luck or misfortune to their owners if clandestinely brought from their places of worship.

The Chola Queen, the Matanga Devi and the Annapoorani, in this collection, are gems of their kind and supreme examples of the temple imager's art; and the Tripurantakamurti is not only one of the oldest of early Chola bronzes but also one of the most strikingly beautiful only to be compared with the "Kunchitapada" Nataraja of Kodumudi.

(Continued on page 30).

WHERE KARL MARX WROTE HIS 'DAS CAPITAL'

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, (By Mail). Lenin lived in London for some years. He came here with his wife Krupskaya at the beginning of the century, just one more refugee from Continental despotism. He sought out old Harry Quelch, who was running the Twentieth Century Press at Clerkenwell Greene. Here the Russian printers came and Lenin was given a tiny room for his editorial work. They printed 21 issues of *Iskra*—“The Sparks”. Mr. Tom Quelch was a youth at the time working with his father. He used to listen to the discussions Lenin had with him. “I was fascinated,” says Tom, “by the romance of the printing of this paper which had to be distributed by underground methods.” Lenin, he remembers, was a small stocky ginger-haired young man. Some years later Tom went to the Soviet Union as a representative of the British Socialist Party on the Comintern. Lenin remembered him and on his first visit to the Kremlin asked “How is everybody at Clerkenwell Greene?”

HOW THE LENINS LIVED

Lenin lived first in Sldmouth-street, off Gray's Inn road. He and his wife had two furnished rooms, and they called themselves Richter. The landlady had to be satisfied that they were really

married. One can understand her misgivings since revolutionaries were always arriving from the Continent and persuading Krupskaya to let them sleep in the corridor. Once a young man arrived straight from Siberia and knocked the household up in the small hours. It was Trotsky. He lived around the corner. Krupskaya eventually took a house in Holford-square, a few hundred yards north of King's Cross. They had only thirty shillings a week to live on. That house is still existing but Hitler's bombs have badly blasted it.

MARX HOUSE

The Twentieth Century Press is now Marx House. They show us the room where Lenin worked and copies of twenty-one issues of *Iskra* are also on view. Marx himself lectured in the building. He drafted the opening chapters of “Capital” in his rooms in Dean-street. Each Sunday Marx and his wife, the aristocratic Jenny von Westphalen, used to take the children and a picnic basket to Hampstead Heath. They bought beer and periwinkles at a public house, which also had a direct hit a year ago. Marx used to act Mephistopheles from Faust. When they shut the pubs on Sundays and told the workers to go to Church Marx attended a demon-

stration in Hyde Park and got so excited telling the carriage folk “You go to Church” that he nearly got arrested.

“HERE LIES MARX”

Marx went to live in Maitland Park-road, Hampstead. This house has not been damaged by German Fascists but British Fascists attacked it one May Day. They told the occupier they had come from the council to take down the plaque commemorating Marx's occupation. Next day they promised they would return with a new one. Of course they did not come and the police were told. A new plaque was put up but the Fascists came again and hacked it down.

Marx was buried in Highgate. Five bombs have fallen in the cemetery but the tomb is intact.

“RUSSIA ON THE MARCH”

The Bodley Head have published an interesting book “Russia On The March” by Mr. J. T. Murphy (3/6). The author was a leading member of the Communist Party of Great Britain which he left because of its “yesman” growth in 1932. In the present book he gives us an explanation of Soviet Foreign Policy since 1918 and until the Russo-German Pact of 1939. Mr. Murphy has changed his attitude very little since 1932. He believes now in the need for rearmament before the war, he explains Soviet Foreign Policy in the traditional but understanding manner. His sympathy for the Soviet Union does not transgress into propaganda and there is a good unbiased case in support of the Soviet Foreign Policy.

THE GENIUS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

Practical Non-Violence By K. G. Mashruvala. 53 pp; 6s annas, Navajivan Press, Foreword by Mahatma Gandhi.

In the midst of a constant struggle on earth by the exploited individual to be freed from the exploiter (moral, social economic or religious), what place did the average Indian occupy until a few years ago? Illiterate, ignorant, divided, helpless and despondent, he was being rapidly pushed under by the exploiter in these several spheres, and was in danger of losing his last possession—his soul. The dangerous situation did not escape the attention of Indian seers. They accordingly cast about for the means to avert the evil. Enchanted by the shimmer of the West, some sought to Westernise India, so as to prepare her to give battle to the West, in its own sphere. Others, on the contrary, considered that it would not be possible, within a measurable time, to equip India to that end, and that, even if it were possible, it would not be desirable to make India a replica of the West, inasmuch as that would intensify, instead of abating, the struggle between the exploiter and the exploited, and would lead to the very catastrophe from which India was to be saved, viz, the danger of losing her soul.

“THE WAY OF NON-VIOLENCE”

Was there any way by pursuing which India could, with no cost to herself, not only keep her soul, but gather a power strong enough to resist any exploiter on earth? Yes, there was, but it was left to the genius of Mahatma Gandhi to re-discover it, to repave and to start India on it. That way is, when translated in English, inadequately called, “the way of Non-Violence”. This way is new to the West of foreign to its intelligences its inclinations, its traditions its upbringing, and its interests. But so far as India is concerned, it is the traditional, temperamental, the most convenient, and the most practicable way. Thoughtful people in India and elsewhere are slowly, but inevitably, coming to realise and

recognise this fact, and the present War, accelerates the process.

IT IS PRACTICAL

Non-violence has been referred to above, as the most practicable way. If the reader has any real doubt on the subject, he is strongly recommended to read the book under review, and “A Discipline for Non-violence” by Richard Gregg just published and appreciably referred to by Mahatma Gandhi in his Foreword. In the book under review, the author explains how practical non-violence can be utilised as an effective force in respect of foreign aggression, princely aggression, domestic and neighbourly aggression, robberies, dacoities, and disorders, as well as cultural, linguistic, social and economic groups. The author does not write in spiritual ecstasy or moral exaltation. He argues courageously with the hard-headed matter of fact, ave-

rage individual having an open mind, and proves by means of level-headed arguments which appeal to cold reason, that Non-violence, by pursuing the method shown in the book, is the speediest, best and most certain way out of India's difficulties.

NOT AN EASY PATH

Let no one imagine that the path of non-violence is an easy one, or that it calls for lesser qualities than does the exercise of violence. Whereas violence lets loose the animal passion in man—an easy downward process,—non-violence requires man to pull up, to control, to surmount and to subjugate them, and to render generous help to and exercise unbounded love towards the whole of humanity. Non-violence, moreover, far from being negative, is an active, sweet, silent, permeating influence, working towards the accomplishment of a great mission, which is no less than to root out all evil from earth. The book is useful and opportune, not only to convert the non-believer into a believer in Non-violence, but also to instruct and train walkers on the path of Non-violence (the leaders and the led alike), as regards their essential equipment, if the goal is to be reached. It is both an argument and a challenge.

N. H. P.

Rabindranath Tagore

A void in the Indian sky—

A paralysed glance in pity's eye

A seagull flapped flagwise

Green as midnight oceans

Raging like an angry cyclone

Relentless crushing of storm-voices

A dead star fell weeping into far eternity,

Strange cloud-shadows overcast an evergreen land

A frail bard, of delightful insolent song

An artist, painter of twelve kings' jewel-bright robes

Singer who enchanted swan-breasted critical queens

Knight-errant who quelled the overhanging dusk

Is alas' no more

no more

no more,

Delorous beat the erstwhile glad hearts of baffled bairns,

A priest diverts spirited away, a rare magician—

Behind him only a sleepless load of uneasy corpses.

—P. R. KAIKINI.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ASSAMESE LITERATURE

ASSAMESE LITERATURE. By Birinchi Kumar Barua. Edited by Sophia Wadia for The P.E.N. All-India Centre. (The P.E.N. Books. The Indian Literatures—No. 1. The International Book House, Ltd., Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Re. 1/8).

Shrimati Sophia Wadia brings out, in the Foreword to this first volume in the series of twelve P.E.N. Books on the Indian Literatures, which she is editing for the P. F. N. All-India Centre, the unfortunate effect of India's servitude upon every branch of her indigenous culture. Not the least disservice which foreign domination has done to our country has been the forcing into political channels of much of the energy which might otherwise have gone to the enriching of literature and the other arts. As it is, there are literary achievements in the several languages of India that deserve wider appreciation and it is good news that an All-India literary organization like the P.E.N. Club proposes to make them better known.

Over fifty pages of this first volume are given to a broad survey of Assamese literature, past and present; the remaining half of the volume contains a brief but valuable anthology of aphorisms, folk-songs, poetry and prose. Some of the modern writers in Assamese whose work is translated here, e.g., Laxminath Bezboroa, Devakanta Barua, Raghunath Chaudhuri, Ambikagiri Roy Chowdhury and Satyanath Bora, would ornament the literature in any language. Whatever be the quantitative output in present-day Assamese literature, its cultural contribution must be conceded to be qualitatively considerable. The anthology amply justifies the expectations raised by the critical portion of the book.

The International Book House, Ltd., Bombay, has published ASSAMESE LITERATURE on behalf of the P.E.N. All-India Centre. The bright yellow khadi binding gives a distinctly Indian touch to the little book, which is priced at Re. 1/8.

E. M. H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

SEX AND SOCIALISM: By M.R. Raju (D. B. Taraporewala and Sons and Co., Bombay). Price Rs. 5.
THE FAITH OF THE ARTIST: By J.H. Cousins (Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras). Price Rs. 2/8.
BAPU (Guj.): By G. Birla (Navivan Kalyana, Ahmedabad). Price As. 12.
THOUGHT-TRAY: By B.C. Bose (Biman Panthi Publishing House, Calcutta).
PRACTICE OF BRAHMACHARYA: By Swami Sivananda (Sivananda Publication League, Calcutta). Price Rs. 1.
ANAND LAHARI: By Swami Sivananda (Sivananda Publication League, Calcutta). Price Rs. 1/4.
THE UNSEEN POWER: By M.K. Gandhi (Free India Publications, Lahore).
HINDI RACHANA: (Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras). Price As. 6.

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OUR SHORT STORY

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

SNAKE'S ALIVE!

Claudia had had a cocktail. It was the first cocktail she had ever had. It made her feel good. She regretted now ever having said that people who drank cocktails were destined to a bad end.

She finished her first cocktail and started on a second. She was sipping her third when Bill, her husband, found her. Bill stared at her in amazement. Then he grinned.

"Well, well, well!" he ejaculated, "what do you know!"

"Bill," said Claudia, "I feel swell!"

"You look swell," Bill agreed. He wanted to add: "And for the first time since I married you, you're acting human." But he took her arm and led her toward the dining-room. "A good hearty meal is what you need," he said.

On the way to the dining-room Claudia finished her third cocktail. During dinner she drank wine. After dinner she sipped a liquor. By nine o'clock Claudia was tops.

Bill took her home early. There was a moon and Claudia sang to it. Bill joined in. They felt good. They felt swell, until they got into bed. Then Claudia didn't feel so good. She swam. She went up and around and down, up and around and down. She moaned and resolved never to drink another cocktail. Then she went to sleep.

When Claudia awoke Bill was gone. Her head ached a little and there was a bad taste in her mouth. She rolled over and her eyes popped open wide. There was a snake on the floor!

It was a black snake, about two yards long. It wriggled along the floor toward Claudia's bed, grinning. Claudia screamed and covered her head with the blankets. When finally she peeped out, the snake was gone.

Trembling, ready to spring back

at a moment's notice, Claudia got out of bed and fled downstairs.

"Bill!" she screamed into the telephone. "There's a snake in our room! For goodness' sake, come home and kill it!"

Bill was silent a moment, then he laughed. "O.K., honey. Go on back to bed and sleep it off."

"Sleep it off?" Then suddenly she remembered. "Oh, Bill, is it was it?"

"It must be," said Bill. "Whoever heard of a snake coming into a lady's bedroom?"

Relieved, Claudia went back upstairs and peered into the bedroom. No snake was visible. She entered, and after a moment of recon-

her fear and panic. She tried to convince herself it wasn't there at all. "Go way!" she cried. "Go way!" Instead, the reptile began wriggling toward the bed. Claudia threw the covers over her head. After a long while she looked out. The snake had disappeared.

She decided not to tell Bill about the snake's second visit. After all, too much of his laughter and kidding was too much. When he got home he asked her if she wanted a cocktail before dinner. She declined. He roared with laughter. Claudia smiled weakly. If she saw a dozen snakes now, she decided she wouldn't tell him.

The next day was Saturday. Only once during the morning did

She started to get up, then stopped. Her friend, the snake, was leering at her from near the closet door. Claudia stared at it, trying to suppress her fear and panic.

nothing, got dressed. This, she thought, is awful! Do all people who drink cocktails have such horrible experiences? If so, Bill must be seeing snakes all the time.

Claudia didn't feel so hot all day. She did her daily duties, ate a snack of lunch, then went upstairs and lay down. After awhile she slept. It was late in the afternoon when she awoke. She started to get up, then stopped. Her friend, the snake, was leering at her from near the closet door. Claudia started at it, trying to suppress

Claudia see the snake. She had come to the bedroom to make the beds. She opened the door and banged it shut. The snake was waiting just inside. She leaned against the door, closed her eyes. In heaven's name, she thought, when does the effect of one little binge wear off? An hour later she opened the bedroom door a crack and peered inside. The snake was gone.

Bill came home at noon. He was very jolly. The Stricklands, he declared had asked them to a cocktail party tonight. Anne



She saw a Snake on the Floor

Strickland, he added, was going to serve tomato juice to those who didn't drink. Bill winked at her.

After lunch Bill went out to clean the car. He drove it from the garage and parked it near the grapevine beneath the bedroom window. Whistling, he went to get rags and a bucket of water. First he swept out the car, then he washed the windows on the inside.

Claudia came out and sat down in the sun on the steps to watch. She felt fine. The effects of her binge must have worn off entirely by now. Then her eyes bugged. Her glance had lifted to the top of the sedan, and there, coiled on top was the snake.

Bill had lowered one of the windows and was sticking his head out. Claudia opened her mouth to scream, then closed it. No sir! She wasn't going to give Bill another chance to laugh.

She watched in a sort of numb fascination as Bill's hand came nearer and nearer to the snake. She hoped the thing would disappear. But it didn't. Then Bill's hand brushed the snake's back. He jumped about a yard. He hit his head against the window and swore. Then he got out of the car, took one look and let out a roar.

Bill clipped the snake's head off with a driving iron. Then he sat down weakly and stared at his wife. "Why, in hell—" He began, then stopped abruptly. After a moment he grinned. "It must have climbed the grape arbour and gotten into our room. Lucky that club happened to be handy, eh. Well, how about tonight's cocktail party?"

Claudia gulped, "O.K." she said.

THIS IS RUSSIA

(Continued From Page 1)

The contrasts in Russia extend, inspite of communism, to the people. The average wage in the factories is 200 roubles a month, but "shock workers"—pieceworkers—can earn much more and the experts as much as 10,000 roubles a month. The range is as big as in Britain, with the difference that direct taxation is small. The percentage of women employed is probably greater than in any other country. Recent figures give women as 41 per cent of all workers in large scale industry, 18,000,000 women (57,000 of them tractor drivers) on collective farms. Sixteen per cent of the engineers are women—48 per cent of workers under 23 are taken. Women have entered the professions on an equal scale—fifty per cent of medical students are women. There are over 40,000 women doctors. There are but a few of the strange contrasts of this great territory.

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Paradox Of The Far East

Kamaladevi Lifts The Veil And Says China Will Emerge Victorious From The Travail And Terror Of To-day

(By A Special Correspondent)

Her transit visa permitted Sri-mati Kamaladevi to stay in the country her boat called at for a maximum of two months. Thus when she landed in Kobe after her tour of the New World, she took the opportunity to see Japan and study the conditions there. The close commercial and the old cultural ties between India and Japan had together contributed to the keener knowledge of the Japanese people about India and their interest in her. Kamaladevi found a cordial welcome in the country and found the people hospitable. "I covered a good bit of the land," she said to me, "and went into the interior parts. I had the good fortune to have an Indian who knew the Japanese language as a guide. I had, therefore, not to depend on a Japanese to interpret or translate conversations and speeches for me." She addressed several meetings and had some of the largest audiences she ever had abroad. She met high diplomats and ministers of State and mingled with common folk. She was received by M. Matsuoka, the ex-Foreign Minister with whom she had long conversations. "Everywhere I made the Indian point of view clear. As long as Japan remained an aggressor and continued the war with China, India could have no sympathy with Japan. India stood against all aggression and imperialism, expansionism. She stood by the Chinese in their struggle to defend the freedom of their country."

Kamaladevi said she was surprised to find that the Japanese people had no enmity or hatred towards the Chinese people. Propaganda had so completely camouflaged the real issue of the Sino-Japanese war. The common people had been made to believe that what Japan was doing was in the best interests of China. What stood in her way was Chiang-kai-Shek who was looked upon as the paid agent of Britain and America!

"New Order In Asia"

Asked as to what she thought of the "New Order in Asia", Kamaladevi said: "It is no different from rapacious Imperialism. But the Japanese resent the stigmatisation. They call it a scheme of co-prosperity and their conception is that Japan would be the industrial and manufacturing centre. Other and undeveloped parts of Asia would be developed in order to produce raw materials and to provide the market for manufactured articles. Japan would also undertake the military defence and protection of all Asia. The Emperor of Ja-

pan would be like a father and all the peoples would look to him as such. Patriarchal Imperialism! Well, that is the Japanese "New Order". Earnest attempts were made to differentiate this from western Imperialism. "But to me it was the old story and I told them so. I could not see how this could be different from what we have been experiencing in India or the colonial people experience in the colonies of other powers." And the Japanese would retort: "Well, Madame, your ignorance is the result of your English education!"

It was in Japan that Kamaladevi was received as an artist. The country abounds in beauty salons and theatre and the stage are well advanced. Madame Ritsu

"Perhaps the Beauty salons explain it", I put in.

"May be, yes", Kamaladevi responded. Industrial economy creates the condition for social production. Social production in its turn inevitably gives the opportunity for collective organisation. Collective organisation is the beginning of the revolt against the old and decayed social organisation. Japan could not cut across this natural course of historical development and with such a large proportion of the women population in jobs the process should have accelerated. The actual fact, however, is the reverse. In the Beauty salons, perhaps is found a diversion. Women like to be beautiful and when the men are particular that



Kamaladevi being entertained by General Wu Ti Chen, Secretary of the Kuo-Min-Tang in Chungking.

Mori, who is the pioneer among Society women to take to the stage, took particular interest in Kamaladevi in whom she recognised a sister artist. As in India, so also in Japan orthodoxy and conservatism derided and despised respectable women who took to the stage and the screen. Kamaladevi had had her share in this matter. She had both been an actor on the stage and in the silver screen. She fought prejudice and raised the art to its proud position, so much so that there are now not a few women of respectability who have been drawn to the stage and the screen in our country. Madame Mori in Japan had to face the fire and fight her way. She battered down passion and prejudice and to-day is recognised as the most famous actress of Japan.

Curious Paradox

The women of Japan present a curious paradox. The country is highly industrialised. Over a third of the women population is in jobs. Yet that emancipation that accompanied the growth of the industrial revolution and civilisation in Europe and America, has not come to the Japanese women. They are still the humble, submissive housewives. Their economic independence has not brought them equality with Man.

"How do you account for this paradox", I asked Kamaladevi.

The only explanation she could think of was the strict adherence to old traditions. The Emperor is still the father. There seems to exist a harmony between feudal social conceptions with modern industrial economy. How this could be achieved is inexplicable. But there it is.

Prisoner On Way To

Chungking

Kamaladevi had planned to travel through North China and visit Korea and Manchuria. She got the necessary permit 'visa' and was about to undertake the journey. But to her great surprise and disappointment, the permit was cancelled and she was compelled to give up the idea. "The military had done the trick," she said. This instance gives a clue to the inner political conflicts in Japan. The militarists have always entertained a contempt for the politicians. Between the military and the naval cliques, there is the race for political power. The present-day developments are a clue to this conflict.

From Japan Kamaladevi crossed over to Shanghai. She was eager to get to Chungking, the war-time capital of Nationalist China. "Every attempt I made to get in touch with the Government of Free China proved futile. Japanese censorship would not get my messages through I had to give up all hope," she observed. But then the idea struck her that it would be possible for her to contact Chungking from Hongkong which is a British port. She, therefore, sailed for Hongkong. The surprise of surprises awaited her. She had not bargained for it. "As the boat reached Hongkong, I was locked up in my cabin. The military took charge of me and I was a virtual prisoner," she told me with a certain amount of bitterness. Indeed, after so many months of freedom in the wide world and always being treated with courtesy and kindness by people and Governments of other countries, this exhibition of British imperialist impertinence was bound to be annoying and is there any wonder that Kamaladevi was annoyed? When she was taken ashore she was served with an order by the Governor of Hongkong. The order not only restricted her movements, but also prevented her from communicating with any one in the town. She was a prisoner in her hotel!

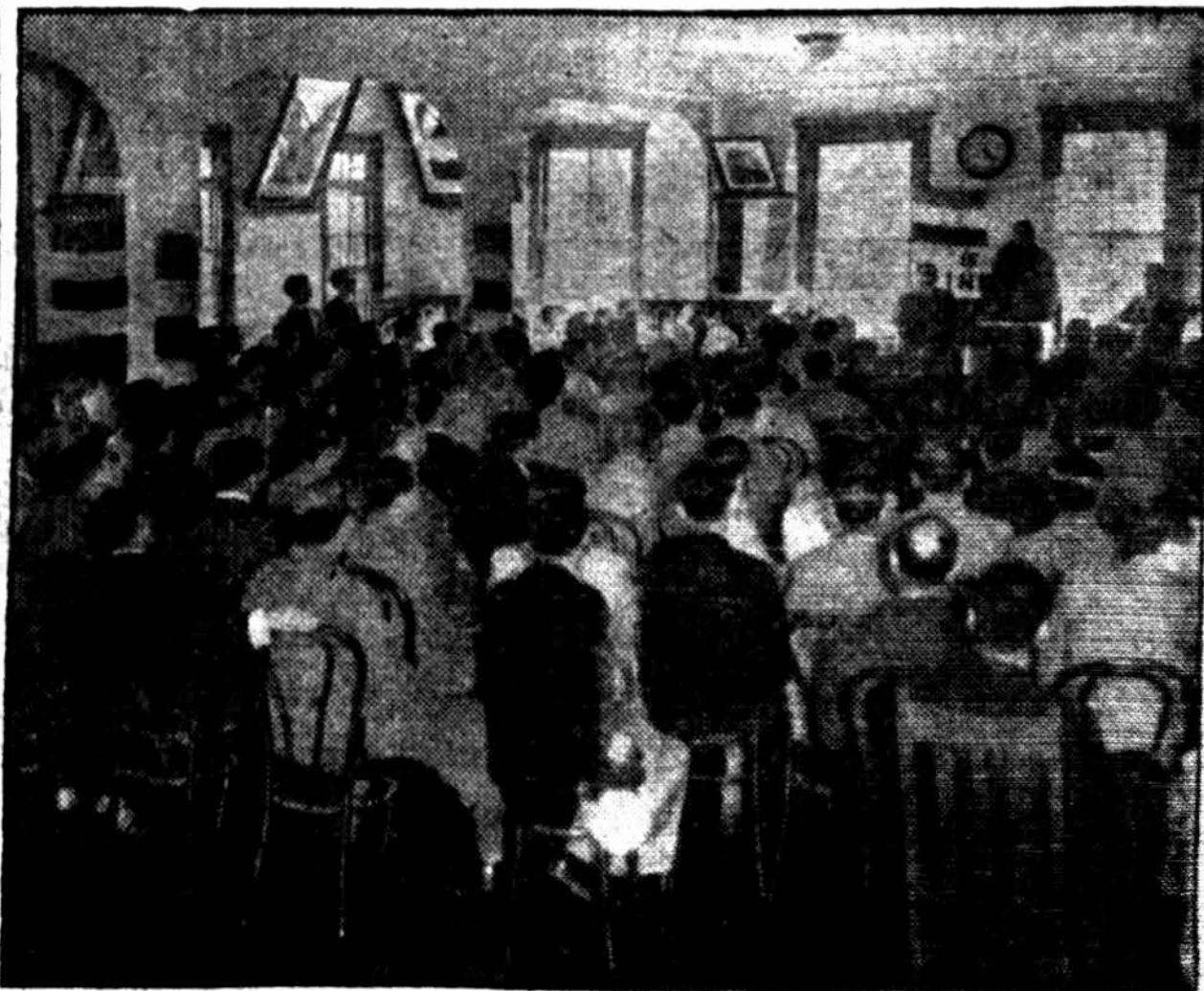
China Fights On

News, however, got abroad. And by accident her condition came to be known to the Chinese Government at Chungking. She was going there as the guest of the Chiangs. The news was communicated to the British Embassy. The shabby treatment meted out to Kamaladevi by the British authorities had become a scandal.

(Continued On Page 24)



Mrs. Ritsu Mori, noted actress of Japan took particular interest in Kamaladevi.



Kamaladevi is seen addressing a large gathering at a reception at Kobe, Japan.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (Railway Board)

NOTICE

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COAL TO THE NORTH WESTERN, EASTERN BENGAL, GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA, EAST INDIAN, ASSAM BENGAL and BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAYS AND TO THE BENGAL NAGPUR, BENGAL & NORTH WESTERN, JODHPUR, MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHARATTA, ROHILKHAND & KUMAYUN AND SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE YEAR 1942-43.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following quantities of coal for the above Railways during the period 1st April, 1942, to 31st March, 1943:—

	Tons.
1. Steam Coal, by Rail from Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces, Central India, Orissa, Singareni and Assam Coal-fields ..	52,14,000
2. Coke Breeze ..	5,100
3. Soft Coke for Workshop purposes ..	7,600
4. Hard Coke ..	4,700
5. Screened Rubble Coal (for Power House) ..	10,000
6. Slack Coal, size not exceeding 12" Cube	5,600
Slack Coal size 1" to 1 1/4" ..	6,400
Slack Coal size 1 1/4" to 1" ..	23,000

**This quantity is to be delivered during April and May, 1942, in equal quantities.

Forms of Tender, Specifications and Instructions to Tenderers may be obtained from the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- for each set.

The successful Tenderers will be required to execute an Agreement (paying the Stamp Duty thereon) on a Form provided by the Company-Managed Railways, if so desired.

The Agent and General Managers of the Company-Managed Railways do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tenders; they reserve the right to accept any Tender wholly or in part.

Tenders should be deposited in the Tender Box kept in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, before 11-00 a.m. (Bengal Time) on Saturday the 15th November, 1941, and they will be opened at 11-15 a.m. in the presence of Tenderers on the same day.

J. R. HARRISON,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Calcutta,
Dated the 23rd October, 1941.

(6372)

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Isis turns grey hair black from the roots permanently. Prepared from an ancient Egyptian formula Re. 1/12/- per Phial. Agents:—Kemp & Co., Charni Road, Bombay. (15250)

Phone 43568 Medical Help. Visit eight annas. Medicine two annas. Help such service. Doctor. Bhatt Banamhall Lane. (15290)

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Wanted immediately a steno typist Male or Female only experienced hand need apply stating qualifications and lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 15282, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE LATE PRANACHARYA RUSTOMJI HAKIM

Distinguished Career Of Parsi Practitioner Of Unani And Ayurvedic Systems

The late Pranacharya Dr. Rustomji Edulji Hakim, the well-known Unani and Ayurvedic physician of Bombay, who passed away last month at the ripe old age of 79, came from a Surat family which for seven generations in the past had distinguished itself in the field of the practice of the Unani system of medicine. His grandfather Pestonji Hakim enjoyed an honoured appointment in the Sachin State as "Hakim" to His Highness the Nawab of Sachin. Rustomji was born at Surat in 1861. He took up practice at the



The late Pranacharya Dr. Rustomji Edulji Hakim.

age of 25 in association with his father who was then practising at Mandvi. On 1st July, 1889, he started his own independent practice at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, where he carried it on till May, 1935, for nearly 46 years. During his eventful career Dr. Rustomji had the honour to treat a number of distinguished countrymen, among whom were Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior, Datia, Divas, Bansda and Alirajpur.

One of his unique achievements was when he cured a grave diabetic carbuncle at the nape of the neck of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, in connection with whose ailment even British Royal Medical authority was referred to, but they all declined to cure his disease by non-operative technique. At length Dr. Rustomji was consulted, and he entirely cured this very serious ailment of His Highness with his special non-operative treatment within a record period of one month.

Even at the ripe old age of 75, he spared no efforts to learn and improve his ancestral art. He received instruction in allopathy from his friends like the late Drs. Bahadurji, Cawasji, Batliwalla and Cowasji Dadachanji.

He was a most highly respected member of the profession and was the only non-Hindu who was conferred the title of "Pranacharya". He was an entirely self-made man, and set a shining example to the rising generation in purity of character and single-minded devotion to the cause of relief of suffering humanity. It is a matter of satisfaction that his son, Dr. Dara Hakim, has taken upon himself the task of continuing the noble tradition of his illustrious father.

A new weekly publication entitled the "A. R. P. Services Gazette" under the authority of the A. R. P. Controller of Calcutta area will come out on Nov. 4.

LOCUST PEST SPREADING ALL OVER INDIA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

Locust swarms continued to be active all over north-west India and went as far south as the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, says a Press Note.

The swarms found in Western Rajputana, Sind and the Punjab showed tendency of flying towards the west or north-west.

Late stage hoppers were found in several parts of Sind and Rajputana, whereas young hoppers and eggs, obviously representing the second generation were found in Thar Parkar (Sind) and some parts of Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaipur States and Aligarh Districts of U. P.

It is hoped that the authorities of these areas will continue to take energetic control measures.

Though no report was received of the occurrence of hoppers and oviposition from Western India States it is feared that the occurrence has reminded unnoticed or unrecorded.—A. P.

LAHORE ELECTRIC WORKERS ON STRIKE

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

Nearly 300 employees of the Lahore Electric Supply Company have struck work since this morning demanding dearness allowance and an increase in wages. The Company's power house at Shahdara is working as usual, but the strikers demonstrated outside the Lahore power house and sub-station. Thirteen strikers have been so far arrested.

The police searched the office of the Punjab Provincial Kisan Committee, early morning.—United Press.

Petrol Shortage In Sinkiang

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

Serious shortage of petrol is reported from Sinkiang. To keep the State-work going, the authorities have placed drastic restrictions on the sale of petrol to the public. Recently the Chinese Commissioner in Kashgar made enquiries regarding the help from India in the matter of petrol supplies through the old Kashmir trade routes. It is understood the Government of India signified their willingness to send limited quantities but this measure of help is unlikely greatly to mitigate Sinkiang's oil difficulties. It will be recalled that trade between India and Sinkiang has dwindled in the last ten or twelve years owing to the anti-Indian policy of the Sinkiang Government. At the end of the last war it was in the neighbourhood of a crore of rupees.—A. P.

Maharashtra And Karnatak Medicos Confer

POONA, Nov. 1.

The sixth session of the Maharashtra and Karnatak Provincial Medical Conference commenced here this morning at Sir Parasurambau College Hall with Dr. B. V. Mulay, the President in the chair.

Dr. K. S. Ray, M.L.C. (Bengal), President of the Indian Medical Association, Calcutta, inaugurated the conference.—A. P.

NAVY HEADQUARTERS SWAMPED WITH APPLICATIONS

NEW HAVEN (Connecticut), Nov. 1.

The Navy Recruiting Headquarters Offices here were swamped with applications from the staff for sea duty within an hour of the news of the sinking of "Reuben James." The officer in charge, Lieut. Walter Hinkley, told reporters that he was obliged to turn down the applications. "However, it shows that the spirit of John Paul Jones still flourishes in the hearts of the men of our Navy."—Reuter.

Big Nazi Push For Moscow

U. S. At War With Nazis

"New York Times" Plain-speaking Rome View: Berlin & Sinking Of "Reuben James"

LONDON, November 1. Commenting on the sinking of the American destroyer "Reuben James" the "New York Times" says that there is no doubt now that the United States and Germany are at war.

It is a real war, even though it has not been created by a formal declaration of belligerency.

"The United States is at war with Germany." These are the opening words of the November 1 issue of "Time", which was on sale on October 30. This, the magazine asserts, is the plain implication of President Roosevelt's "Navy Day" address, in spite of the fact that "only Congress can declare war."

The Liberal weekly, "The Nation" also out on October 30, agrees with "Time". "Isolationist Senators", it states, "are already asserting, as we go to Press, that the speech was virtually a declaration of war."

Rome View

A Rome report quotes Sgr. Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, as writing in the "Regime Fascisti": "President Roosevelt's speech is implicitly a declaration of war. But that will not surprise anyone, since Germany and Italy already consider themselves in a state of war with the United States."

When Mr. Roosevelt sends ships to the zone controlled by the Axis he will discover what his bluffs cost the United States, reports the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph".

Neutrality Will Go Now

The torpedoing of the United States' destroyer "Reuben James" will tend to strengthen American antagonism to Hitlerism—that is the view taken by the British Press regarding the latest German exploit.

"The Daily Telegraph" and "Morning Post" says: "General support for the revision of the Neutrality Act was the first consequence of the attempt on the United States' destroyer 'Greer'. The torpedoing of the destroyer 'Kearney' produced a strong movement for more drastic revision by the Senate than was asked of the House of Representatives. These developments combined with the comments of Senators on the sinking of 'Reuben James' and President Roosevelt's significant reserve, enable us to judge the effect of this last outrage on American opinion."

Nazi Stand

BERLIN: Germany neither disowns nor admits the responsibility for the sinking of "Reuben James". But officials in Berlin last night suggested that she might have been the destroyer claimed in yesterday's German Communiqué to have been sunk.—Reuter.

Nazi Propaganda

BERLIN, Nov. 1. A special Reich statement issued to-day declares that in the incidents of September 4 and October 17 the American destroyers "Greer" and "Kearney" attacked U-boats first.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Statements Are "Fakes"

BERLIN, Nov. 1. The German Government has issued an official statement describing as "fakes" the secret map showing South America divided into five subject States under German Dominion and the secret document of a German plan to abolish all existing religions after winning the war. The German statement says that the map and document were referred to by President Roosevelt in his speech on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Germans In Suburb Of Tula

Serious Situation In Crimea

Soviet Black Sea Fleet Sinks Three Axis Ships

LONDON, Nov. 1.

There are signs that the Germans are completing preparations for another big push in the battle for Moscow.

There is no mention of this battle in to-day's German Communiqué but Russian reports say that the situation is dangerous in the Tula sector, 100 miles south of Moscow, while at the same distance northwest of the capital, the Germans have concentrated reserves near Kalinin.

REINFORCEMENTS RUSHED

The Moscow newspaper "Pravda" says that the Germans have already moved strong reserves into the front line around Moscow and fighting is likely to become heavier still.

TULA IN DANGER/ According to the Russian Army newspaper "Red Star" the Ger-

Grave Position

MOSCOW, Nov. 1. The position of Soviet troops in the town of Chistiyakovo on the southern front where fighting has been developing lately is grave according to the "Red Star's" war correspondent who says that here the enemy possesses numerical superiority.—Reuter.

Fighting is going on in the outskirts and in spite of heavy losses the enemy is making progress. Vastly outnumbered the Russians are making an orderly retreat.

The "Red Star" sums up the situation as more acute. Elsewhere in the Moscow front no substantial German progress

is reported. Positions west of the capital are frequently changing hands as a result of attacks and counter-attacks by both armies.

At Kalinin the Russians are holding their position.

To-day's German Communiqué reported fighting all along the front.

Alarming Situation In Crimea

The situation in the Crimea is described by the "Red Star" as alarming.

The newspaper says that the enemy has succeeded in widening the gap made three days ago and has advanced several miles. Wedges have been driven into the defence lines of the Crimean Peninsula.

To-day's German Communiqué still speaks of pursuit operations in the Crimea and Moscow radio reports ferocious fighting.

TRAINING IN SIBERIA

Meanwhile news comes that fresh Russian armies are undergoing vigorous training in southern Siberia and that in the Urals Russia possesses heavy industries and machine-plant which are the largest in Europe.

Four Main Thrusts

Germany is bringing up fresh (Continued on page 22)

"FIGHT TO FINISH"

QUANTICO, (Virginia) Nov. 1.

"We are in this fight to the finish" the U.S. Navy Secretary, Colonel Knox, told a graduating class of marine corps here today (Saturday). Denouncing the sinking of United States' ships as "worse than piracy" Col. Knox said that this fight was one primarily of self-defence and required no justification in the light of international law. "We will make no peace at the end except one of right and justice."—Reuter.

U. S. Action Against

German Submarines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The naval officers point out that most of such incidents have occurred at night time and even under the most satisfactory conditions it is difficult to tell whether powerful depth charges have hit their mark, but they believe that it is impossible that all the very destructive depth charges dropped by United States warships while on patrol or convoy duty can have missed their target.—Reuter.

JIBUTI TO BE OPENED TO BRITISH? Vichy Official In Fr. Somaliland Willing To Negotiate

LONDON, November 1.

According to a message from Vichy, the substance of which is not confirmed in London, "an official of the Vichy Government" in French Somaliland has agreed to "negotiate" with Britain over the right to use the Port of Jibuti and the railway to Addis Ababa, writes E. B. Wareing, former chief of the "Daily Telegraph" Paris staff.

The Governor of French Somaliland, Nouilhetas, according to an official Vichy announcement, reported that he had received a letter in which Lt. Gen. A. G. Cunningham, Britain's G.O.C. in East Africa, stated that Britain had no territorial ambitions in French Somaliland. M. Nouilhetas also reported that he would "negotiate" over the lifting of the British blockade.

Vichy, of course, has always known that Britain has no territorial ambitions in any part of the French Empire, nor is there any question of negotiating about British blockade.—Reuter.



Four-fold drive on Moscow: Nazis in Tula Suburbs: Serious situation in Crimea.

BERLIN CLAIMS

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

A Berlin High Command 'communique' reports: "On the Crimean peninsula, German and Rumanian troops are ceaselessly pursuing the beaten enemy."

In the Donetz Basin the upper course of the Donetz has been crossed at several points.

In the northern sector of the front an infantry regiment in bitter hand-to-hand fighting broke through a strongly fortified enemy defence zone west of Wolchow and took 533 pillboxes.

In a pocket before Leningrad several enemy attempts to cross the Neva were repulsed.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S ROLE OF PEACE

President Ineunu's Aspirations

ANKARA, November 1.

"If Turkey could one day become the source of peace which the world awaits and needs, our joy will be unbounded," said President Ineunu, opening the Turkish Parliament today.

He said that Turkey would adhere to her announced foreign policy and commitments and would "under no conditions accept concessions," he added.—Reuter.

CRIPPS FOR WASHINGTON?

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Unconfirmed reports suggest the possibility of Sir Stafford Cripps being transferred to Washington as his primary work of establishing friendly relations between London and Moscow is now accomplished and his talents could be better utilised elsewhere.

NON-PARTY CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE

Statement On Political Situation To Be Issued To-day

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference met to-day with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the chair. Among those present were Sardar Sant Singh, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and Dr. Ishwara Dutt, Assistant Secretary.

The Committee will meet tomorrow also and a statement on the general political situation will be issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru on behalf of the Committee.

The Committee decided to hold the next session of the Conference at Delhi, the date to be fixed early in January.—United Press.

"C. R." MEETS

BHULABHAI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Assembly Party, met at the Birla House and discussed the present political situation for a long time.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S FRONT NOW ON PLAINS OF RUSSIA

Bishops And M. P.'s Join Memorial To Premier For More Aid To Soviet

LONDON, November 1. The Bishops of Bradford, Chelmsford and Malmesbury and several members of Parliament are among those who have signed a memorial to the Prime Minister from the Anglo-Soviet Public Relations Committee which says: "Britain now traces her front line across the plains of Russia."

The country was determined to do and endure everything that might be needed to sustain in Russia common front of the British and Russian peoples. The Committee will hold a public meeting on December 27 at Albert Hall on the subject of "the closest co-operation with the Soviet Union in war and peace."

STRABOLGI'S CHARGE

Lord Strabolgi told the Fabian Society in London today that we were not sharing the sacrifices of the Russians in the common struggle. "Why are we not making a series of raids along the immense coastline in German occupation?" he asked. "Why do we not attack in North Africa? Why are troops and aircraft not being sent through the Caucasus to check the German drive in the Ukraine? Why have we not reinforced our airwing in north Russia? Lord Strabolgi said that while we might have been over-rash in Norway, Belgium and Greece we were now going to the other extreme of overcaution."

Mr. E. Shinwell, Member of Parliament, in a speech today at Warrington said that full co-operation between Great Britain, the United States and Soviet Russia must in the end prove invincible, but in this formidable allied combination we must pull our full weight.

Mr. Graham White, member for Birkenhead East, speaking to his constituents today emphasised the need for giving all possible aid to Russia and at the same time maintaining our own strength to prevent a possible invasion by Germany.—Reuter.

NOT SO EASY TO INVADE AUSTRALIA

Fadden's Reply To Nazi General's Broadcast

CANBERRA, Nov. 1. "Germany's advice to Japan that Australia is easily invadable reveals complete ignorance of the real strength of Australia's defences and the extent to which the Australians would stand shoulder to shoulder in the defence of their homes and country," said Mr. Fadden, former Australian Prime Minister and now leader of the Opposition, today replying to the German Admiral Luetzow.

Mr. Fadden added: "Opposition is wholeheartedly behind the measures adopted for the security of the Commonwealth and there should be no misunderstanding about Australia's united front."

In a broadcast to Japan three days ago Admiral Luetzow exhorted Japan to invade Australia.—Reuter.

CHINA'S SLOGAN FOR AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Nov. 1. "China and the British Empire may not yet be allies in name but they are allies in heart," declared Mr. Hsu-Mo Chinese Minister to Australia in a speech here.

The occasion was a dinner in his honour given by Chinese residents in Sydney. "China is still holding the front line for all democracies," he continued. "We shall not recede but go forward to the defeat of the powers of aggression, which are endeavouring to enslave us."

The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Doctor H. V. Evatt, declared that China's slogan "resistance and reconstruction" described the policy of Australia.—Reuter.

Ten Axis Ships Hit In R. A. F. Raids

German & Italian Ports Bombed: Rome Admission

LONDON, November 1. An Air Ministry Communique says: "Last night aircraft of the Coastal Command again made a number of successful attacks on enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast and off the Frisian Islands. Beaufort and Hudson aircraft took part in these operations. Ten ships, including a tanker, a large-size supply vessel and an escort ship were hit. A number of others were attacked but it was not possible to observe the results."

"One aircraft is missing from these operations and another aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from patrol yesterday."

Nazi And Italian Ports Bombed

The R. A. F. last night attacked ports in north-west Germany and southern Italy.

The Air Ministry announced this morning that a strong force of bombers bombed Hamburg and Bremen. The raid followed a two-night lull enforced by the weather. The Italian High Command has reported that the R. A. F. visited Naples and two ports of Sicily last night (yesterday).

Naples the Chief port for embarkation of Axis supplies and reinforcements to Libya had a four-day plastering ending on October 24.

Fires were started which according to the returning pilots "rivaled the vesuvius" nearby.

The R. A. F. also bombed last night the docks at Boulogne and Dunkirk.

"Six of our aircraft are missing".

Nazi Berthas Busy

German guns from the other side of the Channel shelled the vicinity of Dover this afternoon. Two salvoes were fired within twenty minutes.

ROME ADMITS IT.

ROME.—The R. A. F. last night attacked Naples and the Sicilian ports of Palermo and Licata reports the Italian High Command.

Axis Shelling At Tobruk
CAIRO.—In the Tobruk area hostile air activity was on a reduced scale says to-day's middle East Communique.

It adds that enemy shelling in the western and eastern sectors was heavier than normal. In the central sector two casualties from enemy mines were suffered by one of our patrols, which had been detailed to investigate certain enemy defence works.

No incident is recorded from the frontier area, which our patrols reconnoitred as far as Hellafay.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONTROL

Plan For Fast Ships For Pacific

LONDON, November 1. The possibility of forming an International Shipping Committee is discussed in messages from Washington today.

They suggest that if the present restrictions on United States' vessels are removed from the Neutrality Act, an International Shipping Committee might take over control of the Democracies' merchant fleet and arrange for fast ships, which have been operating in the Atlantic to be transferred to the Pacific route, while slow vessels might be put into the Atlantic, where they would not be hampered by slow conveying speed.

The messages indicate the formation of such a Committee a future possibility and not an established fact.—Reuter.

MACKENZIE KING- ROOSEVELT TALKS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, to-day began conversations with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

Mr. King said that the talks would probably cover every phase of the International situation.—Reuter.

'DEOLI DAY' ON WEDNESDAY

PATNA, November 1. A resolution expressing deep concern at the hunger-strike in the Deoli detention camp and viewing with regret the attitude adopted by the Government of India in this connection was passed at the first sitting of the Bihar Provincial Congress Socialist Conference, which began its session here today under the presidency of Mr. Purshottam Tricundas.

"DEOLI DAY"

The resolution urged upon all the Kisan, Mazdoor and other progressive organisations in the Province to observe November 5 as the "Deoli Day" when speeches explaining the condition of the hunger-strikers in the Deoli camp should be made and the attention of the Government be drawn to the pathetic condition of political prisoners in other jails also.

The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. Farid-ul-Haq Ansari in the absence of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

Mr. D. P. Varma, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his welcome address stated that the Congress had proved unequal to the task of launching a mass movement because it did not prepare for the crisis nor did it use the Ministerial and Parliamentary programme for developing sanctions.

Mr. Varma added: "With all its limitations the Congress with the support of the toiling masses can be the instrument that can fight for and secure national liberation."—A. P.

CENTRAL CONGRESS PARTY CONFERS

NEW DELHI, November 1. Members of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly met informally this afternoon, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai presiding. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was present. References were made to the death of Pandit Pyarelal Sharma and a welcome was extended to the new members.

A further meeting has been called for on Monday, November 3.—A. P.

MORE NAZI ATTACKS ON BR. SHIPS

But Royal Navy Keeps Losses Down

LONDON, Nov. 1. Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the opening of a Warships Week at Dewsbury to-day said that the enemy's sea attack had actually increased after Russia was invaded but the grand work of the Navy with its minesweepers and convoy escort ships had kept down losses.—Reuter.

WAVING TO BR. BOMBERS

LONDON, November 1. The Italians have now followed the example of the French and Dutch people in waving to British bombers pilots of British bombers which attacked targets in Calabria and Sicily on Wednesday report having seen people in batches waving to them, apparently not the least frightened, says the Air Ministry News Services.—Reuter.

BURMA GOVT. BOWS TO PUBLIC DEMAND

NO EXPORT MONOPOLY OVER RICE: THOSE IN TRADE TO CONTINUE

RANGOON, Nov. 1. It is understood that as a result of the discussions between the Burma Government and the various rice trade interests, the Government have decided to effect certain important changes in the original rice control scheme.

New Scheme

According to the original scheme, the Government were to purchase rice under tender system and itself become exporter of rice to various ports. Under the revised scheme, the Government propose to buy rice from dealers at the prevailing market rates. They will no longer be the sole exporter of rice, but the export will be left to the exporters already in the trade. The only control that will be exercised by the Government in this respect, it is stated, will be that those who want to export rice will be required to make their purchases from the rice controller, under his authority, from one of his agencies.—A. P.

VICEROY'S CABINET TO CONSIDER BURMA AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1. The 'United Press' learns that the Government of India has not yet finally decided upon the statement which Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member, is expected to make in the Assembly on November 4 regarding the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement.

It is understood that another special meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council will be held on Monday, November 3, finally to decide the issue and approve of the statement to be made on the floor of the Assembly on Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi's resolution. Lobby talks, however, indicate

that the Government of India may be prepared to accept the demand for the suspension of the issue of an Order-in-Council giving effect to the recent Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement pending renewed negotiations for a fresh agreement in the light of the criticism made in India.—United Press.

Gidney's Amendment To Indo-Burma Resolution

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1. Sir Henry Gidney has tabled an amendment to the non-official resolution on the Indo-Burma Agreement to be discussed in the Assembly on Tuesday.

The amendment recommends that to enable this Legislature to submit the minimum demands acceptable to Indians in the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement this matter be referred to a Select Committee of this House to report by November 10.—A. P.

Burma Govt. Invites Rice Merchants' Deputation

NEW DELHI, November 1. The 'United Press' learns that the Government of Burma have invited the deputation of the Rice Merchants' Conference to meet the Burma Ministers in Rangoon on November 10. The deputation which met Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, in New Delhi this week, will leave for Calcutta and fly from there to Rangoon.

Mr. M. A. Master, who was the spokesman of the Deputation in Delhi, will also be the spokesman in Rangoon.—United Press.

ON RUSSIAN FRONT

GERMAN POSITION SLOWLY DETERIORATING

Big Fire In Huddersfield Factory

41 Bodies Recovered From Debris

LONDON, Oct. 31. A number of persons are known to have been killed in a big fire at a wholesale clothing factory in Huddersfield. The latest reports show that 41 bodies have been found so far. A rescue squad is still searching the debris.—Reuter.

VICTORY OF BRITAIN ESSENTIAL

NEW YORK, Nov. 1. M. Paul Spakk, the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressing the International Labour Conference here to-day said, "The English victory is the first essential for achievement of social justice. The second essential is to build an economic frame work for social progress which is only possible by an economic revolution." Mr. Henry Ernest Moston, the New Zealand Government representative, said that the first necessity was victory and the second was preparation for peace based on the Atlantic Charter. Applause greeted the declaration of Yu Tsingchi, Chinese Consul-General in New York and representative of the Chinese Government, that the Chinese morale is rising because "We are determined to sacrifice willingly for the existence of our nation, for the freedom of our people, and providence knows for the democratic cause of the world at large." He outlined the development of Chinese industrial co-operatives, which had developed from 264 to 1664 since the Japanese invasion. The Chinese Government, employers and workers had been in complete harmony during the war in achieving success through the recognition of their mutual enemy.

No Planning Of Future Now

Mr. A. E. Monk, President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, outlined three stages in the development of social security. Immediate improvements possible in war time, long range post-war improvements and substitution of social for private ownership. Sir Frederick Leggett, the British Government delegate, reminding the International Labour Office delegates that the first objective was the defeat of Hitler, warned the Conference against attempting any detailed proposals for a future programme which were not in accordance with the present circumstances. "We are threatened by return to slavery and we do not feel safe yet," said Sir Frederick emphasising that "We in Britain realise that we have been saved by the American shipyard workers in the last few months." Sir Frederick Leggett also expressed gratitude to the United States labour, one of whose Conference representatives had pledged the United States labour to democratic victory.—Reuter

BENGAL TIME IN OPERATION

SHILLONG, Nov. 1. Assam awoke 22 minutes earlier to-day with the coming into force of the Bengal time in the province from midnight last night. Government offices and other public institutions in the province have accordingly started observing the new time from to-day. The Government of Assam have directed that in future all official reports and references, when mentioning time of past or forthcoming events, should invariably state them in terms of the Indian Standard time.—A. P.

Held Up On Leningrad Front, Not Much Progress In South

REDS COUNTER-ATTACK AT TWO SECTORS ON MOSCOW FRONT

TULA IN DANGER, ROSTOV DAM BLOWN UP

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Reuter's military commentator writes: "The German position in Russia is slowly deteriorating."

In the northern sector the Nazis are definitely held west and south-west of Leningrad. They have thinned out their forces to such an extent in order to reinforce their attacks towards the Moscow-Donetz Basin and in the direction of the Caucasus, that they are only just able to maintain their Leningrad front against powerful Russian counter-attacks. In the centre the Moscow battle still rages fiercely. Before and south of Mojaiksk the Russians are now making successful counter-attacks, though of only local character.

Having given up the hope apparently of a direct advance on Moscow, the Germans are striking east towards Tula, but this new effort seems now to be held. Even in the Ukraine the Germans are not now making much progress while the Russian defence of Rostov seems to have become fairly solid.

In the Crimea despite the Germans' huge losses and their wild claim the situation has not apparently altered materially.

Besides their losses and hardships they must now be enduring in the Russian winter the question of oil supply for tanks and thousands of other motor vehicles and the Luftwaffe must be getting very serious for Hitler.

Tula In Danger

Some quarters believe that the Germans have already exhausted the Rumanian oil reserves and are now entirely dependent on their own reserves which cannot be replenished.

I have said on several occasions during the last few weeks that Hitler's military position in Russia was precarious. Every day tends to make it more so.

The latest news of fighting in Russia was given by the Moscow radio to-night. The manufacturing town of Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow, is now threatened.

The Germans have broken through the town's outer defences and fighting is now in progress in suburbs. Heavy fighting continues round the town and though a great number of Germans have been killed the German attack persists.

At Rostov during the past 24 hours the Germans have confined themselves to digging operations. Rivers are in full flood and recent rains are hampering the operations.

Dam In Rostov Blown Up

When a dam was blown up in one of Rostov sectors, some 300 enemy motor lorries were caught in the flood and are now under water.

In yesterday's fighting in various Moscow centres the Russians retreated slightly in Volokolamsk area, but held the Germans in their new positions.

Unshaken by fighting on preceding days, the Soviet troops again attacked yesterday in the Maloyaroslavets area.

In the Mojaiksk area the Germans have regrouped their forces and brought up fresh infantry tanks and artillery yesterday. They attacked Soviet posi-

tions several times, only to be thrown back.

In some cases the Soviet troops fired point blank at German armoured cars, putting them out of action.

From Kalinin comes the news of a Soviet infantry regiment which was encircled for several days and succeeded yesterday in breaking out and rejoining Soviet lines.

Red Cavalry's Heroism

A Soviet cavalry unit played a big part in this success by attacking the enemy's flank. The manoeuvre also resulted in enabling a number of Soviet prisoners to escape.

The Soviet midnight "communique" states, "During October 31 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts. On October 13, 37 German planes were destroyed. We lost 18 planes."

The Russians are being pushed back across the Donetz River, says a Hungarian "communique" according to the Budapest radio.—Reuter

RUSSIA'S MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE

WELLINGTON, Oct. 31.

The New Zealand returned soldiers' association has cabled M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador in London, expressing profound admiration for the magnificent resistance Russia is offering to the onslaught by the common enemy.

The Association has also cabled to the headquarters of the American legion greetings and keen appreciation of the attitude of the United States veterans to the present war.—Reuter.

U. S. SACRIFICE FOR RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, October 31.

The United States' Army and Navy requirements are being sacrificed to divert all possible aerial and other reinforcements to Russia.

This was stated by high officials here today. On the other hand, it is stated that Britain, China and British forces in the Middle East are still sharing substantially in the United States' warplane output, regardless of the efforts to hasten aid to Russia.

The officials stated that the Army and Navy had been consulted and had agreed in the measures adopted to fulfil Mr. Harriman's pledge to Stalin.

It is stressed that efforts to help the Red Armies in the field with United States' munitions would not be at the expense of imperilling Britain at home or in the Middle East.—Reuter.

Fifty Reds And Jews Executed In Belgrade

Four More Czechs Die For Alleged Sabotage

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

Fifty communists and Jews have been executed in Belgrade in reprisal for one German soldier found killed in the river. According to very reliable sources here a "communique" announcing the executions was issued in Belgrade yesterday.

4 Czechs Executed

Four more Czechs sentenced to death by a courtmartial at Prague were executed to-day, for high treason and sabotage according to a message received by the Czechoslovak press bureau.

They included a captain in the former Czech army, who has since been a high official in Bohemia provincial board for education. They were all charged with having been members of a "Czech revolutionary group, particularly active in sabotage and arson".—Reuter.

Mediterranean And Vichy Fleets Honour The French Executed

CAIRO, Oct. 31.

When warships of the Mediterranean and allied fleets lowered flags to half mast at 4 p. m. to-day in memory of shot French hostages, Vichy warships interned at Alexandria did the same.

British naval authorities had advised Admiral Godfrey Commander of the Vichy ships of their intention.—Reuter.

NO TAXATION ON DEFENCE MATERIAL

Roosevelt's Move In Senate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

President Roosevelt has recommended to the senate ratification of the convention between the United States, Britain and Northern Ireland, providing for exemption from taxation on property or transactions connected with defence. The convention was signed in New York on October 17.

Senator O'Daniel's proposal was blocked by Senator Maloney. The proposal requires unanimous consent and Senator Maloney said that he would not agree, explaining that there were several senators who wished to speak but were absent to-day and they should be given an opportunity to express their views.—Reuter.

Self-Govt. Formula For Burma

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Mr. U. Saw, the Prime Minister of Burma who has been engaged in conversations regarding the principle of self-government for Burma to-day received from the Secretary for Burma a formula.

Mr. U. Saw is presenting to Mr. Amery to-morrow morning an alternative formula for consideration by the British Cabinet.—Reuter.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. Wadifalia, SURAT.

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Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

BOMBAY SQUADRON NOW READY

The primary objective of the War Gift Funds established in Bombay City and in each District of the Presidency in May and June, 1940, was the provision of a squadron of aeroplanes for the Indian Air Force. The cost of a squadron was estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs and the collection of that sum was completed in March 1941.

The Bombay Squadron is now in being and a delegation from this Presidency is visiting Peshawar on November 7 in order to present it formally to the Defence Department. The Governor will attend and the other delegates are:

Each machine will bear a name and twenty machines may be named. The names have been selected as far as possible in accordance with the regional distribution of contributions. On this basis, Bombay City is entitled to name 13 planes and the Districts seven planes.

The following names have been selected: Bombay City I, Bombay City II, Bombay City III, Bombay City IV, Bombay City V, Bombay City VI, Satara, Sholapur, Khandedh, Konkan, Gujarat, Karnatak, I, Karnatak II, Bombay R.W.I. Turf Club I, Bombay R.W.I. Turf Club II, Bombay R.W.I. Turf Club III, Bombay Parsis I, Bombay Parsis II, Bombay Parsis III, and Bomba Tata.



First Homoeopathic Hospital opened in Bombay. Mr. G. W. McKinnay (4th from left), Collector of Bombay, who performed the opening ceremony on Friday evening photographed with Dr. B. R. Chugha (2nd from left), Chief Medical Officer and Dr. K. K. Bhatia (3rd from left), Superintendent of the Hospital.

Curfew Order & Police Chief's Powers

Only Technical Error And No Substantial Injustice Done, Argues Prosecution

That the Commissioner of Police possessed all the powers of a

Magistrate and that the local Government was within its right to empower him to issue the Curfew Order was the argument advanced by Mr. N. K. Santook, Assistant Public Prosecutor, in the court of Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Court, Bombay, on Friday, when cases of alleged breach of the curfew came up for further hearing.

Mr. Santook stated that by the Government notification issued in 1939, the Commissioner of Police was also appointed a Presidency Magistrate and, therefore, the validity of the order promulgated by him could not be questioned. The Commissioner of Police possessed all the powers which any other magistrate would ordinarily possess. According to the Criminal Procedure Code, Government could, from time to time, empower magistrates of different classes, including "any other magistrate" to issue orders under the provisions of Section 144 of the Code.

Mr. Santook further contended that Section 144 itself was an empowering section and it was not necessary for Government to possess powers under any other Section of the Code.

With regard to the designation of the Commissioner of Police in the curfew order, the Assistant Public Prosecutor submitted that at the most it was a technical irregularity and no substantial injustice to the public was perpetrated on that account. The consideration in this matter should be the source of authority for the Commissioner of Police to issue the order and as this source was clearly indicated by the Government notification, it could not be said that the present order was vitiated by this irregularity. Moreover, the gravity of the occasion when the order was issued should be taken into account.

Earlier, Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, defence counsel, continuing his arguments of the previous day, stated that the curfew order did not mention under what authority it was issued. He also contended that Government had no power to enlarge the powers of a magistrate for which there was no provision in the Code and added that Section 144 was not an empowering section.

Further proceedings were adjourned till Tuesday.

Cotton Control Board For Burma

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

The Government of Burma announce the constitution of a Cotton Control Board following their recent decision to control the sale and purchase of cotton.

The Board includes the Premier, the three Ministers for Commerce, Finance and Revenue, and also the Financial Adviser and the Financial Commissioner to the Government.—A. P.

Noon & Raghavendra Rao For Council Of State

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

The following notifications appear in the "Gazette of India":—Malik Sir Ferozkhan Noon and Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, members of the Governor-General's Executive Council for Labour and Civil Defence respectively are nominated to the Council of State. Sir Leonard Wilson, Chief Commissioner for Railways, has resigned from the Council of State.

Mr. J. G. Simms, I. C. S., Under-Secretary, reverts to Bombay Government.

The Governor-General in Council has recognised the appointment of Mr. Thomas Wilson as Commissioner for the United States of America in India. Lt.-Colonel R. P. Watts is posted as His Majesty's Consul-General for Khorasan. Mr. H. A. N. Barlow is posted as His Majesty's Vice-Consul, Zahidan.

The Inland Bonded Warehouses (Salt) Rules are published.

MEEK'S TERM EXTENDED.

The term of Sir David Meek, Indian Trade Commissioner in London, has been extended for a further period of one year with effect from March 10, 1942. The draft of a further amendment to the Auditor's Certificates Rules is published and will be taken into consideration on or after December 1, 1941. The amendment seeks to add the following new clause, namely: "Accepting a position as auditor of a limited company, previously held by some other registered accountant or holder of a registered certificate in such conditions as to constitute under cutting."

It is announced that all property in British India, movable and immovable, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the Comptoir National D'escompte de Paris, Bombay, shall re-vest in the said company and an order is published to control the business of the company.

The draft of a certain amendment in the Ghee Grading and Marking Rules is published and shall be taken into consideration on or after December 25. Further amendments in the Indian Port Health Rules are announced.

RETURN TICKET TO HEDJAZ.

The sum to be deposited for the purpose of defraying the cost of a return ticket to Hedjaz is specified in a notification published in the "Gazette." These sums vary from Rs. 72 to 65 according to age of a pilgrim and port of embarkation. The pilgrims of the age of ten years or more if sailing from Bombay or Calcutta shall have to deposit Rs. 75 each while those sailing from Karachi shall have to deposit Rs. 67-8-0 each. In the case of pilgrims under the age of ten, the deposit will be Rs. 65 if they sail from Bombay or Calcutta and Rs. 62-12 if they sail from Karachi.

Mr. I. B. Sen is appointed a Commissioner for the port of Calcutta vice Mr. N. R. Sarkar, resigned.—A. P.

Make your dishes more delicious



This easy way: When your family gets tired of the same old routine-meal—it's time you go and buy a pound or two of Desiccated Coconut. It will put new zest and aroma into your favourite dishes. No cooking ingredient can compare with Desiccated Coconut in flavour, handiness and price.

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It is then grated and packed straightaway. It comes to you ready for use. You don't have to drudge over it, slave and sweat until your back hurts.

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BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 14, 1998
Muslim: Shavaal 12, 1360
Parsi: Ardibehest 27, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
High tide: 10.54, 23.39
Low tide: 4.48, 17.00

CLASS ON BHAGWAT GEETA: Sri M. R. Gopalacharya, M.A., of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya will conduct the usual class on Geeta to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Sri Rama Krishna Ashram, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B.B. C.I. Bldg.).

PATHARE KSHATRIYA VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK SANGHA, DADAR: The fifth annual function of the above Sangha will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m. in the Kala Bhawan Hall at Dadar, when Mr. K. H. Gorgeonkar will preside.

SHRIMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGET KALA BHAVAN: On behalf of the Shrimant Sayajirao Maharaj Sanget Kala Bhavan, there will be a weekly programme to-day (Sunday) at 10.30 a.m. in the Kala Bhawan Hall at Dadar, when Mr. K. H. Gorgeonkar will preside.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE: All lovers of Kannada Literature are invited to the postponed discourse on "Selections from Kumara Vyasa Bharata" at the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, to be held to-day (Sunday) at 8.30 p.m.

BHARATEEYA YUVAK SANGH: The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of Bharatiya Navayuvak Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) in its own office (236, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: The annual Diwali Sports of the Harijan Children of Colaba Municipal Chawls, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3.30 p.m. at the Municipal Chawls, 2nd Coli Lane, Lower Colaba. The gathering will be at 5.30 p.m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, to-day (Sunday) at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Ananda Vihara, Nair Hospital Compound, near Central Station. The subject is: "Buddha's Philosophy and Modern Science".

VICTORY WHIST DRIVE: The Victory Whist Drive and Dance organized by Mrs. A. H. Viream at the Victoria Mary Gymkhana which was to have taken place to-day (Sunday), has been postponed to a later date owing to the Curfew Order prevailing in Bombay. A later date will be announced soon. Tickets already bought for the 2nd will be used for the later date or the money refunded if desired.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET: A meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Neptune Building, Hornby Road.

A.R.P. GIRGAON: Lecture by Mr. J. Abernethy, I.P. Asst. A.R.P. Controller (Adms.) on "New Incendiary Bomb & Fire Fighting" in Robert Money School, Proctor Road, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCIATION: The final of the Shivaji Mogaveera Cup will be played between the Vidyadalmi Sports Club and the Young India Footballers to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the Military Ground No. 2 at the Cross Maldean. Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan will be giving away the prizes to the Winners and the Runners-up of the Shivaji Mogaveera Cup and the South Kanara League.

SEND-OFF TO KANDIVLE TEACHER: The past and present students of Shree Kandivle Vidyalaya have organized one function to-day (Sunday) at 3.30 p.m. in the compound of Seth Sjt. Vallabhdas Ramdas Kandivle to honour Sjt. J. H. Patel—the teacher of Kandivle Vidyalaya. Sjt. Nanubhai H. Bhatt will preside and Sjt. Purshottamdas Fadai will speak on the occasion.

BARDESHKAR GAUD BRAHMAN FUND: The 25th annual general meeting of the Bardeshkar Gaud Brahman Fund will be held at 3.30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road Girgaum, Bombay.

SRIN SANKARA MUTT, MATUNGA: The adjourned annual general body meeting of the Mutt will be held as already announced at 3.30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Mutt's premises.

BAND AT CHOWPATY: By kind permission of W. R. G. Smith, Esqr., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Band of the Bombay City Police will play a programme of music at the Chowpaty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing from 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr. G. L. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the King's Circle, Bandstand, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. V. K. Nagaokar.

BALKAN-JI BARI TO MEET KHER: A tea-party in honour of their President, Mr. B. G. Kher, has been arranged by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji Bari (All-India Children's Association) at "Gulistan", Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) when he will give a talk to the workers of the Association.

LATE BABU GENU'S MEMORIAL: A meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Worli opposite B. D. D. Chawl No. 48, to consider the memorial work of late Babu Genu who fought for Ahimsa in C. D. of 1930. Those who wish to work for the Babu Genu Memorial are requested to attend the same.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Kitty Foyle." Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Blood and Sand." Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"A Woman's Face." Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"New Wine." Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Freedom Radio." Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Mammoth." Daily at 4.15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
BOXY—"Anjan." Daily at 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12.30 p.m.
MILKBY—"Sikandar." Daily at 1, 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Khazanchi." Daily at 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12.30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharkai Lai." Daily at 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural." Daily at 4 p.m. only. Matinee to-day at 1.30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu." Daily at 3.30 and 6.30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan." Daily at 4.30, 7.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1.30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami." Daily at 1 and 3.45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Back Privates." Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Lagan." Daily at 4, 6.45 and 9.45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1.15 p.m.
SUPER—"Sohana Geet." Daily at 4.15, 6.45 and 9.45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PALACE—"Santa Fe Trail." Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Zorro's Fighting Legion." Daily at 4.30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan." Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

PUBLIC DEBATE: "That widow marriages should be encouraged" will be the subject of a debate to be held at the Parel Sports Club premises to-day (Sunday) at 6.30 p.m.
Mr. N. S. Mani will propose, and Mr. S. Abraham will lead the opposition. Dr. N. Figueredo and Mr. N. Correa will also speak. Principal Donde of the E. M. B. High School will preside.

HAPPY NEW YEAR MEETING: The meeting of the Maharashtra Sangh Shakti Mandal, Bombay, which was to be held on 19-10-41, had been postponed due to want of place. It will now be held to-day (Sunday) at Azad Maidan at 4.30 p.m.
A procession of the Mandal will start from Chikawadi at 2 p.m. and will end at the place of the meeting. Those who wish to take part in the procession should see Secretary, M. S. S. Mandal, at Arjun Balaji Broom Works, 2nd Carpenter Street, Bombay 4.

FORT GUMASTA MANDAL: A resolution showing the sympathy towards the prisoners of Dandi Camp who have gone on hunger-strike, was moved by Mr. P. M. Joshi, the Secretary of Fort Students' Union at the meeting held under the auspices of Fort Gumasta Mandal and was seconded by Mr. Bhagandas Kapadia was passed by the meeting criticising Government for their rude action against the prisoners.

GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY: Guru Nanak's birthday is to be celebrated in Khalsa College, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) and to-morrow (Monday), under the auspices of Siri Guru Singh Sabha.

MATUNGA HINDU SABHA: A meeting of the members of the Hindu Sabha, Matunga will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5.30 p.m. at Hari Niwas (Plot No. 147-A) Hindu Colony, Dadar to elect a new Managing Committee and representatives on the District Sabha.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Our Days and Nights" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6.15 p.m.

MONTHLY MEETING OF RAMDAS ANANDASHRAM: The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch of Ramdas Anandashram (Kanhagad) will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the hall of the Bombay Spiritual Centre, at No. 16, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7, when the following programme is fixed to take place:—
4 to 4.30 p.m. Nam. Sankirtan.
4.30 to 4.40 p.m. Prayers and Silent meditation.
4.40 to 6 p.m. (1) Reading of a Chapter from the 'Divine Life' with Konkani translation. (2) Concluding Bhajan, Arati, Pradakshina and Prasad.

CITY'S POPULAR DOCTOR DEAD

Dr. Cowasji N. Satta, L. M. & S.

The death occurred in Bombay in the early hours of Saturday morning of Dr. Cowasji Nasarwanji Satta, one of the oldest medical practitioners, at the age of 66. He had large practice and had been an honorary physician in the Mamma's Hospital in the city for many years. He donated large sums of money towards charitable purposes.
He was one of the most sympathetic doctors in the city, who always gave first consideration to the recovery and well-being of patients. He used to attend to all his patients' complaints with uniform courtesy and sympathy, and his consultation and dispensing of medicines in the case of poor clients was not only entirely free, but in several cases he used to give money to them, out of his own pockets, to defray expenses for milk, tonics, etc. May his soul rest in peace!

The total number of murders, dacoities and burglaries reported in the North-West Frontier Province from the beginning of the year up to the end of September is 51,474 and 1,195 as against 583,184 and 1,502 respectively in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

WHOM CO-OPS. BENEFIT

Nanavati's Plea For Middle And Poor Classes

The 12th All-India Co-operators' Day was celebrated on Saturday, at the Temple of Co-operation, under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, after a lapse of nearly three years. Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, presided.

Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, in the course of his address, stated that the classes of townspeople most likely to benefit from Co-operation were the workers and mill-hands employed in large-scale industry, the small merchants, the traders, the small craftsmen and the lower ranks of the clerical employees in Bombay's big offices.

He emphasised the extension of the movement. And the expansion of its activities as commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, spoke about the conditions of the Ahmedabad mill-hands, who returned to their villages, before the prime of life had passed, as physical wrecks and suffering from all manner of diseases. He, also, pleaded for a Peoples' Savings Bank in Bombay in the interests of the poor and the lower middle-class people.

BAN ON MUNSHI'S PROCESSION

LUDHIANA, Nov. 1. The organisers of the Akhand Hindustan Conference had ultimately abandoned the procession with Mr. Munshi, President-elect of the Conference as the authorities refused permission on the ground that processions were banned in the province.

Hoisting the tri-colour flag at the Conference pandal Mufti Mohammad Naeem said that the Congress flag represented Indian nationalism. He also paid tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and said that he was a representative of all communities in the country. The Akhand Hindustan Conference commenced here this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Home Minister, Government of Bombay. Mr. Munshi was presented with a guard of honour by the Saktidal volunteers at the pandal gate.

Messages from leaders including Sir J. P. Srivastava and Sir Chhotoram, Revenue Minister, Punjab, were read at the Conference.—United Press.

All Chinese In India Must Register

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1. The attention of Chinese nationals in India is drawn to the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1/3/41-Political (E) dated 27th October, 1941, published in the Gazette of India on 1st November, 1941, says a Press Note.

All Chinese nationals, with the exception of Consuls, Vice-Consuls and other persons appointed the exercise diplomatic functions are now required to register under the Registration of Foreigners Act and rules.—A. P.

Electoral Roles Of Trade Union Constituencies

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the Province of Bombay has prepared and published finally the Electoral rolls of the undementioned Trade Unions Constituencies in the languages and at the prices specified against each:—
The Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions' Constituency (Marathi) Rs. 1/2; the Ahmedabad Textile Unions' Constituency (Gujarati) Rs. 7/15; the Railway Unions' Constituency (English) Rs. 1/11; the Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers' Constituency (English) Rs. 1/6.
Copies of the Electoral Rolls of all the constituencies can be had from the office of the Registrar of Trade Unions for the Province of Bombay, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

HINDU SABHA RELIEF COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

The Hindu Sabha Relief Committee (Kalbadevi) started the relief work on the very first day of the communal disturbance. The Committee has so far given shelter to about 300 persons arriving from outside Bombay. Congress volunteers also helped the Committee and they directed some persons to the Sabha's shelter place.

Free legal advice and help are given to the needy persons.
The Emergency Council of the B. P. Hindu Sabha met to-day at Kalbadevi, R. B. Bole, the President, presided. The Council resolved to continue the relief work so long as the Curfew Order lasted.

CORRECT APPROACH TO PROBLEMS

Governor's Message For Co-operators' Week

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has issued the following message for Co-operators' Week, which begins to-day (November 1):

"It gives me much pleasure to send a message to those engaged in the co-operative movement on the occasion of the Week which they are celebrating. I think it is all to the good that, in spite of the pre-occupations caused by the war, the co-operative movement should, by means of this celebration, re-affirm and spread its faith.

"I am fully aware that the movement has not, so far, been able to achieve more than a fraction of what its sponsors hoped. But I am convinced that now, as much as before, it is the correct approach to many of the economic problems facing this country: and its chances of success seem to me the more assured, because the movement is finding that there are many other methods of assisting agricultural economy besides supplying cheap credit.

"I trust that, as a result of the Week, the men and women engaged in the movement will be encouraged to press on with their all-important though unspectacular work. In this, I assure them they will have my fullest support."

MIND YOUR THROAT !

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Take time by the forelock and guard against the inroad of diseases through this route.

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Non-Violence Must Be Given Fair Trial

Kripalani's Speech At Opening Of Ahimsak Akhada

BOMBAY, Saturday. Declaring open the Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh founded by Sardar Prithvisingh at Ram Bag, Malad, this evening, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, said that whether one believed in violence or non-violence, the human body was the greatest instrument which needed to be kept in a fit and efficient condition. Institutions which imparted correct knowledge of physical culture were, therefore, to be welcomed.

Mr. Kripalani said that no person could have been better fitted to found an organisation like the Ahimsak Vyayam Sangh than Mr. Prithvisingh, because he was a devotee of violence in the past but had now taken to non-violence as his creed. In both phases of his life, Mr. Prithvisingh had organised institutions for physical culture.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Kripalani's speech:—

Whether one believes in violence or non-violence, the human body is our greatest instrument. It must be kept in a fit and efficient condition. Then for the success of all resistance certain moral virtues are necessary. Militarists know that the efficiency of their war instruments, however destructive, depends upon the moral character of those who use them.

IMPORTANCE OF DISCIPLINE.

Napoleon held that discipline constitutes 75 per cent of the strength of an army. Other militarists have expressed themselves likewise. Whatever be the efficiency of war-weapons, an army lacking in discipline and other military virtues will find weapons not only burdensome but sometimes even the cause of its defeat and destruction.

Military drill and training help to create in soldiers habits of co-operation, discipline and obedience. Self-reliance, self-control, self-sacrifice, courage, determination and will, loyalty to a leader and to a cause and unity of purpose are some of the virtues aimed at by all military training. Without these no army can prosper. All this is exemplified not only through history but also in the present war. The quick collapse of France was due to want of enthusiasm and purpose.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR NON-VIOLENT FIGHTER.

A non-violent fighter needs some other moral qualities in addition.

These briefly stated are adherence to truth, sympathy, understanding, patience, persuasiveness, readiness for compromise on details, humility, faith in human nature and in the moral purpose of the world. Both sets of virtues, the purely military or those peculiar to non-violence, must have a basis in physical drill, culture and training. This training must be supplied to you by this institution.

But I must warn you that the institution cannot supply all the necessary training. You will have to replenish it with some kind of constructive and productive physical activity. It would be good if this latter too is supplied by this institution. Then it will fully deserve the name of "Ahimsak Akhada". Gandhiji has prescribed the discipline and drill for the cultivation of virtues peculiar to a non-violent soldier. He has kept his 13 fold constructive programme before those who would be the soldiers of Satyagraha.

Many people fail to see the intimate connection between Satyagraha and the constructive programme. If military training i.e. drills, marches, rights and lefts, etc. were to be introduced for the first time in the world, it would be difficult to see any connection between these and actual war-fare, as it is carried on to-day on land, in water and on air. What has this drill got to do, for example, with a sailor who is to work in a submarine or a pilot in a bombing aeroplane? The connection is not obvious. But the expert sees it and the ordinary soldier accepts it, because through centuries he is grown used to associating drill, etc. with military life and also because the expert militarist insists upon it. The latter would reject a soldier who said he was prepared to throw a bomb from the aeroplane but not prepared to undergo the painful and apparently useless military training, drill, etc.

NEW FIGHT OF SATYAGRAHA.

Satyagraha has introduced a new kind of fight and with it a new kind of strategy. It has its own drill and discipline not sanctified by centuries of belief and practice but introduced by the originator and author of this peculiar way of settling international and inter-group disputes. Those therefore who accept the new

WAR ALLOWANCE TO MADRAS UNIVERSITY SERVANTS

Those Getting 40 And Below To Receive Re. 1 Per Month

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

The Syndicate of the Madras University has granted with effect from August 1, a special compensatory cost of living allowance at a flat rate of one rupee per month to university servants drawing emoluments not exceeding Rs. 40 per mensem.

This information was given in reply to a question at a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University held to-day, Sir Mohamed Usman, Vice-Chancellor presiding.

The meeting decided in favour of an amendment to the statute of the University empowering the Syndicate to grant in cases of approved service an allowance in the form of personal pay to a reader or lecturer of the University, who has attained the maximum of his grade and has served thereafter for not less than five years.—A. P.

Coalition Ministry Move In Orissa

CUTTACK, Nov. 1.

It is now definitely known that the Maharaja of Paralakimedi will meet the Governor on Monday in connection with the proposal of the formation of a coalition ministry in Orissa.—A. P.

Seth Govinddas For Delhi

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR, Oct. 31.

Seth Govinddas who had come here for consulting doctors regarding his health is leaving to-night for Delhi to attend the Congress Party meeting on November 1, and the Assembly on November 4.

Pt. Pant To Open Exhibition

BAREILLY, Nov. 1.

Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of U.P. will open the Swadeshi Exhibition at Lucknow on November 20. He is likely to meet Congress leaders and M.L.A.'s who are out of jail while he is at Lucknow.—A. P.

fight must also accept the new discipline.

MORE PROBLEMS RAISED THAN SETTLED.

But I am talking all this on the supposition that the case for the new method of settling quarrels has been proved. For this institution and its members, I must take it as proved. But a novel doctrine must be explained again and again. These days whenever I am asked whether I expect non-violence to succeed in settling quarrels, I always pose another question. It is, "whether in the present world context any sane individual can expect violence to settle inter-group problems and disputes". We have seen how each war big or small has sown seeds of succeeding wars. Each raises more problems than it settles. Take the last great war. It is the biggest single cause of the present conflagration. Its settlement was worse than the order, in Europe, which preceded it. The vanquished lost the war but the victors did worse. They lost the peace.

Gandhiji does otherwise and in this he is the greatest revolutionary in the present age. He dares not only theoretically to believe in new values but he seeks to regulate his and change other people's lives in accordance with these new and revolutionary values.

PLEA FOR FAIR TRIAL FOR NON-VIOLENCE.

In conclusion, Mr. Kripalani said:—"If non-violence is worth a trial, the trial must be made, fulfilling all the conditions imposed by the author and initiator of this new method. There is no doubt that as military science has advanced through the ages, each generation adding to it, so will non-violent strategy advance with time. But to-day the only practical guidance comes from its undoubted prophet Gandhiji."

TO FIGHT AGAINST JAPAN

Sinkiang Begins With Boycott Of Tokio Goods

PESHAWAR, Nov. 1.

Vigorous anti-Japanese demonstrations are reported from Sinkiang, where the public is agitated over the recent developments. Weekly meetings are held all over the country condemning Japan's highhandedness in China and her designs against Russia.

As the result of these meetings people have come to regard Japan as a menace in the east and are said to be burning with the desire to fight Japanese, if opportunity arose.

In indignation, the public has boycotted all Japanese goods. It is stated that shopkeepers have either cleared or destroyed their stocks of these goods.—A. P.

NELLORE SITUATION Governor's Adviser On Scene

NELLORE, Oct. 31.

Sir George Boag, Adviser to the Governor-in-Charge of Law and Order, arrived here by the Grand Trunk Express, accompanied by the District Magistrate went round the affected localities in the town. After inspecting the arrangements made and discussing the situation with the District Magistrate, Sir George left for Madras by the evening train.

There has been no trouble yesterday and to-day and the situation is showing signs of improvement. The bazars and shops however continue to remain closed.

Delivery of mails is restricted to once a day and is done under police escort. All educational institutions remain closed, though courts and some other offices have resumed functioning since yesterday.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE'S REPORT

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The report received by the Government to-day from the District Magistrate, Nellore, says that the communal situation in Nellore has not materially changed though it shows signs of improvement. The District Magistrate expects the conditions to return to normal shortly.

More Axis Nationals In Peshawar

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

A second batch of 105 Axis nationals reached Peshawar yesterday making a total of 206, says a Press Note. They have been collected in Peshawar only to enable administrative arrangements for their onward move to be completed. The party will proceed for embarkation direct on November 7.—A. P.

Dozen Tribesmen In Custody

BANNU, Nov. 1.

A dozen residents of Suranti territory, adjacent to the Ahmedzai salient in Bannu District, have been taken into custody by the Bannu police and detained under the Defence of India Rules. They include Gul, son of Faizal Alias "Ustad I" and two brothers of Gul Nawaz, a supporter of the Faqir of Ipi, for whose arrests the local Government have announced rewards of Rs. 3,000.—A. P.

SIR HOMI MODY FOR PESHAWAR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

The Supply Member, Sir Homi Mody, leaves for Peshawar by air on three-day visit on November 7, returning to Delhi on November 9 or 10.—A. P.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

The autumn session of the Indian Railway Conference Association begins on Saturday, November 15, at New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Duncan, President and Agent and General Manager, Bengal Nagpur Railway.—A. P.

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NOW ANYTHING GOES WITH JOAN CRAWFORD

By Brian Young

Changing horses in mid-stream isn't recommended, but it worked for Joan Crawford. It is three years ago that Miss Crawford decided to make a radical change in the Crawford formula, the Crawford type. Her determined campaign got under way when she asked to play the unsympathetic Crystal in "The Women", really started rolling with "Strange Cargo" and "The Gay Mrs. Trexel" (also known as "Susan And God") and was firmly established with "A Woman's Face".

These presented a "different" Crawford, one who felt that she had served a long and faithful apprenticeship of "boy meets girl" pictures, and was now firmly resolved to show her worth, as not only a dramatic, but a character actress.

NO MOVIE STAR WHIM

"It wasn't just a haphazard 'movie star whim', Miss Crawford said. "I had been playing the same role, for years, with only slight variations. It had become such a definite type that I was no longer creating anything worth-while, no longer advancing in the profession I love so dearly. I was simply playing the same part over and over again. Monotony meant stagnation, not alone for me but for what audiences I had. I thought it all out, reasoning that the public would definitely prefer to see someone new in these light-hearted 'boy meets girl' affairs. I was bored with myself on the screen, I wanted to go forward, not to stand still."

Crystal was Miss Crawford's opening gun toward becoming a character actress. There were no compromises. She played her role in "Strange Cargo" without make-up. She was the mother of a fourteen year-old daughter in "The Gay Mrs. Trexel". In "A Woman's Face", she played a woman whose life was warped by a hideous scar across her face. Joan refused all suggestions that the mar to her beauty be made less terrible.

NOW COMEDY ROLE

Miss Crawford hasn't changed her ideas about strictly character parts now that she is playing a gay, romantic comedy role in her latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film with Robert Taylor, Greer Garson and Herbert Marshall in the all-star cast.

"I felt that a comedy was good for me after a heavy melodrama," said Miss Crawford. "But I wasn't interested in doing a stock comedy part. The story had great vitality and humaneness, with its theme of modern romance and marriage, and a girl in love with two men, one married, whose ideas about love are jarred when she meets the wife. It was my idea to create a character, not just be 'the girl'. If she were to have any real integrity, if she were to come alive on the screen she must be a person."

Miss Crawford was allowed to talk to the writer, to tell of the things she humbly felt were needed to give the character strength and purpose.

A WOMAN NOVELIST

"I began to think about what this girl had that I could use for characterization," Miss Crawford continued. "She was a novelist, overwhelmed by her own romantic creations. With that I had a start. I am fortunate enough to know several fine novelists. I tried to analyse them. One and all, they have intense pre-occupation with their work. When a writer is composing, he is always creating. I've seen authors in a room full of brilliant

BEST TECHNICIANS FOR 'EK RAAT'

Film By Promising Young New Director

As work progresses on the production of Shalimar Pictures "Ek-Raat", it is becoming more and more apparent that Producer-Director W. E. Ahmed is well going to live up to his promise of giving the Indian screen something really good in the form of screen entertainment.

Apart from the star-studded cast, Mr. Ahmed has also evidently taken great pains in selecting the technicians for his production.

The photography of "Ek-Raat" has been entrusted in the competent hands of Rajnikant Pandya, the veteran cameraman, who has to his credit the photographing of countless hits. The audiography is being handled by Chandrakant Pandya, late of Sagar and the National Studios.

The story and screen play has been written by Ahmed himself. The dialogues which are in a class by themselves have been supplied by Salahuddin Ahmed, the famous scholar and editor of the "Adabi Dunya".

The songs which Noena and others will sing have been composed by Pandit Inderjeet Sharma. The music scores have been rendered by the famous Bengalee musician S. K. Pal.

With this array of technicians harnessed to its production, "Ek-Raat" certainly does promise to be an outstanding production.

Tamasha's Songs

Recorded By H.M.V.

It is understood that almost all the songs of "Tamasha", Sobhagya Pictures' full-length laugh hit, have been recorded by His Master's Voice Gramophone Company. Mr. Protap Mukerjee is reported to have composed some really fine melodies. Dwarka Khosla is directing.

conversationalists, go off into another world, seemingly. That's why they say writers are vague. It isn't vagueness, it's that extreme pre-occupation characteristic of authors in general.

Well, in the picture, I do that in several scenes—the slow take, laughing at a joke after everyone else has stopped laughing, floating off occasionally into that never-never land, the creative world. All of this means character, and mannerisms to fit. No interesting person is devoid of all mannerisms. They are what we love about our friends and are annoyed by about our enemies. But they make us human and understandable."

As a part of her characterization, Miss Crawford asked to wear glasses, big, unflattering tortoise-shell glasses. There was no complaint, not even a raised eyebrow.

"They let me wear the glasses", smiled Miss Crawford. "After 'A Woman's Face', I guess the studio feels 'Anything goes with Crawford'."



Damuanna Malvankar and Malti Gupte in 'Sangam' coming to West End next Saturday.

Chiang-Kai-Shek's Birthday Anniversary

RANGOON, Nov. 1.

The celebrations in observance of the 55th birthday of Chiang Kai-Shek, by the Chinese Community in Rangoon concluded yesterday afternoon.

At a meeting at the Chinese Consulate-General, a large and representative gathering was present at the meeting at which tributes were paid to the Generalissimo for his great services to China. The speakers emphasized that a new China would arise from the present struggle and it would be a united nation which would take the leadership in East Asia.

The Chinese Consul-General, Mr. P. L. Young, said that everyone in China had absolute faith in this great statesman and soldier, who symbolised China's regeneration.

Telegrams of congratulations addressed to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek from a number of associations, were read at the meeting.—A. P.

New District Magistrate For Dacca

DACCA, Nov. 1.

Mr. A. S. Larkin, I. C. S. took over charge as District Magistrate and Collector of Dacca this morning. The former District Magistrate, Mr. J. George has been placed on special duty at Dacca and will also exercise powers as an additional District Magistrate.—A. P.

Sir C. Madhavan Nair At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

Sir C. Madhavan Nair, the newly appointed member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has arrived here. He lunched with the Viceroy yesterday.—A. P.

Rai Bahadur Chunilal On Present Conditions In Filmland

R. B. Chuni Lal who was recently elected President of the All-India Motion Pictures Producers Association recently paid a flying visit to Lahore.

Interviewed by a press representative, he observed that war had put up the cost of film production by more than 40 per cent and the industry had been hard hit.

R. B. Chuni Lal intended to meet the Finance Member of the Government of India to lay before him the many difficulties that the film industry was facing.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUNJABIS

Referring to Punjab's contribution to filmcraft in India, the Rai Bahadur said, "the cream of artistic and acting talent of our screen comes from the Punjab. I believe brilliant careers await educated Punjabi boys and girls in film industry. The studios do not merely employ actors and actresses, but a large part of the staff consists of workers in the laboratory, art, sound and photographic departments. But we

need industrious and intelligent people not screen-struck dreamers who think of film careers in terms of glamour and fabulous salaries. To-day even Oxford and Cambridge graduates are not able to get more than Rs 125 or 150 for a start in any industry. Why should filmdom be looked upon as a golden city full of fancy jobs?"

GOSSIP ABOUT FILMLAND

Asked about the atmosphere in film studios, Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal put up a spirited defence of life behind the cameras. "Popular gossip", he said, "has painted a fantastic and lurid picture of studio life. Film folks are no saints but there is no more sin in studios than in any other walks of life. I cast no aspersions but if there are bad people in the films, so are there bad ones in other professions nursing and teaching, for instance, though both these are noble professions. Besides an influx of respectable and educated girls and boys would raise the tone of conditions in studio, and the quality of our pictures. Unless cultured people come in greater numbers, I for one would despair of the future of film-craft in India."

WANTED TECHNICIANS

Turning to film production, the Rai Bahadur stated that the industry's greatest need was properly-trained technicians. "Before the war we could get foreign experts to train our young men but now we are left entirely to our own devices," he said.

Winding up, Rai Bahadur Chuni Lal said that the industry deserved and needed greater sympathy from the Government and Boards of Film Censors than it was getting at present.

'TARZANS' START HOUSEKEEPING

Metro's New Adventure For Ape Man

In their primitive home in a huge tree, Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan resumed housekeeping again as Tarzan and his mate, in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's new adventure of the ape man and his family. Little Johnny Sheffield, who played Little Tarzan in "Tarzan Finds a Son", again plays the foster-child of the jungle dwellers.

Richard Thorpe is directing and B. P. Fineman producing the latest story based on Edgar Rice Burroughs's hero. The picture deals with Weissmuller's vanquishing of a party of invading gold hunters, and features battles between safari and wild natives, and the routing of a savage tribe by Tarzan's elephant army.

Cheeta, the almost human chimpanzee, a new animal player in Bull, baby elephant, lions, crocodiles, a rhinoceros, and other wild denizens of the wilds figure in the story. Little Tarzan finds a pal in Tumbo, native youngster, played by Cordell Hickman.

A river and jungle, largest engineering detail ever built for a Tarzan picture, and covering fifty acres, was built for the production. Players include Barry Fitzgerald, Reginald Owen, Tom Conway, Philip Dorn, and hundreds of "extras".

Navyug Studio News

The out-door shooting of "Sangam" is finished now, and Director Junnarkar is back to the Studio. "Gaibi Peer-Pass", where a good number of outdoor scenes were shot, is near Radhanagari, about 28 miles south of Kolhapur, and is very famous for its natural beauty in this Province. All this beauty has been so artistically caught on the celluloid by Mr. D. G. Gupte, the ace cameraman of "Sangam", that the spectators will find it very difficult to resist the temptation of seeing these scenes again and again.

The recording of the back-ground music in "Sangam" has already been completed and the picture is in the editing room now, where Director Junnarkar and his assistants are working hard on it day and night. "Sangam" produced under the personal supervision of producer Winayak will be released in Bombay on the 8th of November at the "New West End".

The shooting of "State Guests," the coming full length comedy of "Navyug Chitrapat Ltd.", which is being directed by Winayak, is going on with full steam ahead.

Naseem And Prithviraj Teamed Together In 'Ujala'

Director K. M. Multani is busy with the shooting of Taj Mahal Picture "Ujala". Naseem and Prithviraj teamed together for the first time, are making a fine display of their talents in the leading roles. Naseem, the most polished villain of the Indian Screen, is leaving no stone unturned to surpass all his achievements in "Ujala". One more star has been added to the glittering cast of "Ujala". It is Karan Bai—the girl who rose to stardom overnight by her exceptionally fine performance in N. T.'s "Yahoodi Ki Laakhi". She has been entrusted with a powerful role in "Ujala" and it is hoped she will fully justify her selection.

English Bomber Named In Honour Of Judy Garland

An English bomber, piloted by two officers of the Royal Air Force, will carry the name Judy Garland in big bold letters across the fuselage.

The young Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star received a cablegram sent from England and relayed to her home in the United States through Canada with a request from Lieutenant L. C. Burton of the R.A.F. He asked if Judy would give permission for him and his buddy to name their ship after her for good luck.

Judy was a mighty thrilled young lady, and is only hoping that her enthusiastic reply will safely reach the two pilots in England.

Ex-Minister's Appeal

NELLORE, Nov. 1.

An appeal to the members of both the communities to sink their differences and help in the restoration of normal conditions in the town is made by Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, former Congress Minister who belongs to Nellore, in a communication to the press regarding the communal disturbances in Nellore.

For the restoration of normal conditions, he says, it is necessary that the economic boycott of one community by the other must cease forthwith. It keeps up the passions and drives poor people to desperation. It is also a case of vicarious punishment.—A. P.

SELECT COMMITTEES CONCLUDE CONSIDERATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

The Select Committees on Sir Jeremy Ralsman's Bill to amend the Indian Income-Tax Act, and Sir F. E. James' Bill to limit the Quantum of Taxation on Professions, Trades, etc., concluded consideration of the Bills to-day. The reports are expected to be presented to the Assembly early, next week.—A. P.

A-I. EDUCATION BOARD.

WARDHA, Nov. 1.

Hindustani Talim Sangha (All-India Education Board) will hold its half-yearly meeting on the 5th and 6th of November at Sewagram. Dr. Zakir Hussain will preside. The members will be seeing Mahatma Gandhi on the 6th.—A. P.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 31.

Khan Abdul Qayum, M. L. A., (Central) left for Delhi to-day to attend the meeting of the Congress Assembly party to-morrow.—A. P.

PRAKASH'S SOCIAL

DARSHAN

(IN 3RD WEEK)

LAMINGTON
TALKIESMatinees Sat., Sun. at
1 p.m.Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 10
An Evergreen Release**INDIA**
GLORIFIED!The Tale of the days when
Indian heroism shattered
Alexander's dream of world
conquestMINERVA'S History-
making Historical**Sikandar**

Directed by SOHRAB MODI

9th RIOTOUS WEEK 9th

MINERVA

Mark the change in timings:—

Daily: 1, 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
Sunday: 10 a.m. Morning Show
extra

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

Third Thrilling Week
Mirth and merry making
in Ranjit's comedy**SASURAL**Directed by:
C. DOSHI.Cast:
MADHURI, MOTILAL
NURJAHAN, KANTILAL.Daily at 4 p.m. only
Mat. Sat., Sun. at 1-30 P. m.**OPERA HOUSE****SERGEANT FOUND**
FATALLY SHOT

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Sergeant Boyle of the Fort
Armament was this morning
found in a precarious condition in
his bed with a gunshot wound at
his quarters. He was removed to
the military hospital where he
died at 9-30 a.m.Boyle was a bachelor and was
living in officers quarters. The
body was removed to the General
Hospital Mortuary by the police
for post mortem pending an in-
quest.—A. P.**Burma Military Force**

RANGOON, November 1.

The Governor of Burma has pro-
mulgated an ordinance providing
for the Burma Military Police
Force being under the command
of General Officer Commanding
the Army in Burma during a period
of war or other emergency.—A. P.**Low And Srinivasan**
For Lucknow

LUCKNOW, November 1.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Editor,
"Swadesh Mitran" and Mr. Francis
Low, Editor "Times of India"
members of the Goodwill Mission
of the Standing Committee
of the Newspapers Editors' Con-
ference are arriving in Lucknow to-
morrow evening.—A. P.**Dull Week-End Cricket In City****Arolkar's Chances For
Ranji Trophy**There was hardly anything
striking in the week-end cricket
features. Few tall scores were no-
ticeable, and cricket on the whole
was dull.At the Brabourne Stadium S.
R. Arolkar playing for the Bom-
bay Cricket Association against
the Hindu Representative XI in a
two-day fixture hit up 66, thus
raising his chances for his inclu-
sion in the Bombay team for
Ranji Trophy. V. N. Raji play-
ing for the same team remained
not out with 51.At the Muslim Gymkhana
Ground where the Spencer Club
XI was entertained, S. Heptul-
lah and A. Hakim playing for
the home-team put up 70 and
57 respectively. Both these mat-
ches will continue to-day.**BOMBAY CRICKET ASSOCIA-
TION V. HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI**Bombay Cricket Association
(1st Innings)K. R. Meherhomji 15, V. N.
Raji (not out) 51, S. R. Arol-
kar 66, R. S. Cooper (not out) 2,
Extras 9, Total (for 2 wickets) 143.
This match will continue to-
day.**ISLAM GYMKHANA V. SPENCER
CLUB XI**Islam Gymkhana (1st Innings)
A. A. Hakim 57, S. M. Kadri 16,
J. Jasdenvalla 1, S. Heptullah 70,
S. A. Anwar 2, M. A. Latif 17,
A. M. Aga 2, E. S. Maki 2, J.
N. Lalji 4, A. C. Chinoy (not
out) 33, A. V. Botavala (not out)
6, Extras 13, Total (for 9 wickets)
223.This match also will continue
to-day.**RANJI TROPHY**Madras To Meet C. P.
At NagpurMADRAS, Nov. 1.
The Madras Cricket Association, runners-
up for the Ranji Trophy in the Inter-Pro-
vincial Cricket Championship last year, will
meet the Central Provinces and Berar Crick-
et Association in the first round of the
Tournament in South Zone this year.The match will take place at Nagpur.
The Madras Association has suggested Nov.
29, 30 and December 1 as suitable dates for
the match. A reply confirming the dates is
awaited from the C. P. and Berar Associa-
tion.Hyderabad and Mysore are the other two
teams in the South Zone of the Tournament
who will play their match at Mysore.—A. P.**'NO PENTANGULAR'
CAMPAIGN**Mr. M. Farroqui the General
Secretary of the All-India Stu-
dents' Federation, and Mr. P.
Sanzgiri, the General Secretary
of Bombay Provincial Students'
Federation, have appealed to all
the 25 Students' Unions affiliated
to the B. P. S. F. to carry on
successfully the "No Pentangular"
campaign both among stu-
dents and general public.The Bombay Students' Union
is also busy preparing for a
boycott of the Pentangular
matches in case they are held in
spite of public opposition.The Union is planning to set up
a committee to carry on propa-
ganda among the public. This
committee will hold a public
meeting in the Cowasji Jehangir
Hall where prominent leaders
like Mr. K. M. Munshi and Sir
Chimanlal Setalvad will speak.**Tennis At Bangalore**

BANGALORE, October 31.

Mr. B. V. Krishnagar and
Mrs. Gee securing a hard fought
victory over Mrs. Ponnappa and
Mrs. Cox in the women's junior
doubles of the Bowring Institute
Hardcourt tennis tournament, this
evening.The winners took the first set
at 6/4, but had to face strenuous
opposition in the second, which
they conceded after playing 14
games, but took the deciding set
at 6/3. (Scores 6/4, 8/6 and 6/3).—
A. P.Khaddar worth Rs. 17,660 was
sold in Jubbulpore by the local
branch of the Maharashtra
Charaka Sangha on the occasion
of the 73rd Gandhi Jayanti week.
The Mahakoshal Provincial Char-
ka and Khaddar Prachar Samiti
has decided to start two khaddar
production centres in Hoshanga-
bad district.**'SKIPTON' WINS
VICTORIA DERBY
'Laureate' And 'Highroad'
Secure Places**MELBOURNE, Nov. 1.
"Skipton," owned by J. J. Kit-
son, won the Victoria Derby of the
value of £5,000 to the winner over one
and a half miles at Flemington beating
the favourite "Laureate" by one
and quarter lengths. "Highroad" was
third a further one and three-quarter
lengths behind. Nineteen ran. Betting
six to one eleven to eight and fifteen
to one respectively."Skipton" who runs in the
Melbourne Cup on Tuesday, is by
"Marabout" the Melbourne Cup win-
ner of 1935.—Reuter.**'CROWN COLONY'
ANNEXES MANCHESTER
HANDICAP**MANCHESTER, Nov. 1.
Following is November Handicap
result:—CROWN COLONY!
BUXTON 2,
FILATOR 3.
PRICES:—100 to 6 CROWN COLO-
NY, ten to one BUXTON five to
one FILATOR. Won by a length and
a half. Two lengths separated second
and third.**Bombay Swimmer Comes**CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.
The Golwalla Water Polo side from
Bombay, on their return from Dar-
jeeling to-day took part in a five-
mile swimming contest organised by
the Ananda Sporting Club and the
National Swimming Association of
Calcutta. The start was made from
Belurmath Ghat at 3 p.m., and ended
at Beniatolla Ghat Baghbarar.
(RESULTS).S. Saha I
F. Banerjee II
D. Maity III
F. R. Ghosh IV
D. Jhabwalla (Bombay) V
The timing of the winner was 37
minutes and 14 seconds.—A. P.**Prem Pandhi Wins
In Tennis Tourney**

LAHORE, Nov. 1.

Prem Pandhi, who yesterday beat
Ghaus Mohammed, India's No. 1, won
the final of the Brereton-Chopra Ten-
nis Tournament, defeating Khosru Sen
(Patna) this evening. The score was
6/1, 6/3, 1/6, 6/0.In the final of Ladies' Singles Mrs.
Massey beat Miss Woodbridge 6/2, 6/4.
Shamsher Singh and Sawhney beat
Iftikhar and Narinder in Men's Doubles
semi-final. The score was 6/3, 6/0.In Men's Handicap Singles (final)
Mosses of Madras (minus fifty) beat
R. Pandhi (minus 1/2 fifteen), 4/6, 6/0,
11/9.Ghaus Mohammed and Mrs. Massey
beat Mosses and Miss Cowan in Mixed
Open Doubles (semi-final) 4/6, 6/1, 6/1.
—A. P.**U. P. Team To Meet
Holkar State**

BENARES, Nov. 1.

The U. P. Cricket Association in-
form the Associated Press that the
correct names of the fourteen players
who have been selected by the Selection
Committee to represent the United
Provinces in the Ranji Trophy Tour-
nament to play against the Holkar
State Association at Indore on Novem-
ber 8, 9, and 10, 1941 are as follows:—
P. E. Palia Captain, Alexander,
Pirasaat, Hussain, Aftab, Ahmad,
Khawja, Phansalkar, Lt. Shadwell,
Bahry, Shashtry, Maqbul, Alam,
Murthy of Benares University, Narain
Raji, Holkar and Wahidullah.**WIDESPREAD RAIN IN
MADRAS**

POONA, November 1.

The north-east monsoon has
been active in south-east Madras
and widespread rain has fallen
there. A few light showers are
also reported in Assam, Malabar
and North Madras Coast.Chief amounts of rainfall:—Madr-
as three inches; Pamban, Nega-
patam and Cuddalore one and a
half inches each; Trichinopoly,
Vellore and Nellore half each.Temperatures were higher than
usual in North-west India, United
Provinces, West Central Provinces
and West Central India.Forecast until 2nd evening: rain-
fall will be widespread in South-
east Madras and local elsewhere in
the Madras Presidency and Mysore.
A few showers are also likely
in South Deccan, North Bengal
and Assam. There will be no
large change in temperatures.Earthquake report: an earth-
quake shock of moderate intensity
at its origin about 1,800 miles
away was recorded by the Bombay
Seismographs at 12 hours six
minutes 1st on Friday.—A. P.**SIND
PENTANGULAR
SENSATION**

KARACHI, November 1

A plucky recovery after a poor start by
the Muslims, thanks to a sound and attrac-
tive fourth wicket partnership be-
tween Abdul Shakoor and Abbas Khan
marked the forenoon play in the final
of the Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament
between Hindus and the Muslims, which
commenced to-day before a fair crowd.The following are the teams:—
HINDUS.
Naomal (Captain), Gopalidas, Shankardas,
Amber, Visomal, Dipchand, G. Kishen-
chand, Girdhari, H. Kishenchand, Narotam
and Rupchand.MUSLIMS.
Mohd. Ibrahim (Captain), Abbas Khan,
Dawood Khan, Qamaridin, Lanawalla, Inam-
khan, Abdul Shakoor, Ibrahim Vazir, Fasal
Lakda, Zakulla and Asgher Khan.The Muslims suffered a sensational col-
lapse after lunch, following a brilliant
fourth wicket partnership between Abbas
Khan and Shakoor, which yielded 122 runs,
and were all out for 207.The Hindus opened their innings prom-
isingly with Amber and Narotam who re-
mained unbeaten when stumps were drawn
for the day.

The scores:—

MUSLIMS—First Innings.
Ibrahim Vazir b Narotam 3
Lanawalla b Narotam 8
Abdul Shakoor batting 50
Qamaridin b Narotam 3
Shakoor c Substitue b Naomal 73
Abbas Khan c Shankardas b Naomal 58
Daudkhan c Narotam b Girdhari 3
Inamkhan c Amber b Girdhari 17
Fasal Lakda not-out 17
Zakulla c Rupchand b Girdhari 17
Asgher Khan c Amber b Girdhari 1
Mohd. Ibrahim b Girdhari 13
Extras 5

Total 207

BOWLING ANALYSIS
O. M. R. W.
Gopalidas 13 2 26 0
Narotam 17 3 51 3
Girdhari 25 3 62 5
Naomal 17 3 39 2
Rupchand 4 0 8 0
Kishenchand 3 0 16 0

HINDUS—First Innings.

Amber batting 32
Narotam batting 44
Extras 1
Total (for no loss) 77**CALCUTTA RACES**CALCUTTA, November 1.
With only one favourite obliging in a
card of six events, punters fared badly,
when the First Day of the Barrackpore
races was held to-day.There was a very large attendance, one
of the largest seen at Barrackpore for some
time.Bother 'Em, who has been a consistent
failure since the last Winter Meeting, won
easily this afternoon.
No trainer or jockey won more than a
race, and there was only two tickets on
the treble tote, which paid a dividend of
Rs. 4,126.Following are the results of Barrackpore
Extra Meeting, First Day:

THE TITTAGHUR PLATE, Division III.

—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. C. M. Stewart's BOTHER 'EM 8-10

Baker 1

Mr. M. Fredille's LADY MONOWAI 7-13

Stead 2

Mrs. J. Dand's SHANAD 8-11 Harris

Messrs S. J. Nawa and D. N. Agarwalla's

SWEET APPLE 7-5 Peacock 4

Not run: Amarche 7-13 and Bristol Bill

7-6.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 52/8,

Rs. 58/8 and Rs. 32/8.

THE TITTAGHUR PLATE, Division II.

—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs S. V. Jhatter and Kashi Charan's

TRANSFIRE FEE 8-3 Whiteside 1

Mr. H. Madath's LAGUNA GRANDE 8-1

Morley 2

Mr. B. A. Basil's FLIGHT COMMAND

8-11 Sharp 3

Messrs S. M. Ellahi and Triloki Nath's

BORALMA 7-12 Ralston 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 14/8,

Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 19.

THE SODEPORA PLATE, Division I.

—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. S. V. Jhatter's DINKUM DIAMOND

7-13 Peacock 1

Mrs. J. H. Goswell and Mrs. A. L. Hosie's

MR JUSTICE 7-10 Lott 2

Lt. Col. F. J. Anderson and Mr. M. Levy's

LEH 8-9 Ermer 3

Mrs. R. Gujadhur's BORDER TOWN 7-12

Ayres 4

Not run: Myrrh 9-4, Dightena Valley 8-11,

Rumour 8-11 and Legendary 7-11.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 75/8. Places Rs. 24,

Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 22.

THE TITTAGHUR PLATE, Division I.

—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's ADAM 8-11 Sharp

Mr. E. Springfield's STARBINE 7-10

Higson 2

Mr. N. H. Hunt's KOPIANNA 9-1 Adley

Mrs. J. H. Goswell and Mr. C. H. Hosie's

SILVER PARADE 8-0 Lott 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 106/8. Places Rs. 24/8,

Rs. 21 and Rs. 15/8.

THE BARABET PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4

miles.

Mrs. J. E. Riley and Mrs. E. M. Stockman's

CITRON BAY 7-7 Stead 1

Messrs W. H. Batty and H. D. Cumber-

batch's DUAL WAVE 8-7 Adley 2

Mr. Biren Mookerjee's MIRACULOUS

9-7 Lott 3

Mr. A. Higgins' LEVANT 8-7 Smart 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37/8. Places Rs. 18/8

and Rs. 17.

THE SODEPORA PLATE, Division II.

—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Pannick and P. C. J. Stewart's

RASHLEIGH 8-1 Ermer 1

Mr. A. H. C. Rostron's ABSOLUTION 8-7

Sharp 2

Mrs. Goswell, Messrs Hoape and Hosie's

BARAFOU 8-7 Adley 3

Messrs W. R. Elliot and J. S. Ker's TOM

COBLEY 9-0 Morley 4

Not run: Meadow 8-12 and Capron 8-9.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41/8. Places Rs. 14/8,

Rs. 17 and Rs. 18.

Double Tote—23 tickets—each paid Rs. 424.

Treble Tote—4 tickets—each paid Rs. 4126.

Japanese Evacuate Chenghsian

Military Objective Attained, Explains Japanese Spokesman

TOKYO, Oct. 31. Japanese forces to-day began evacuation of Chenghsian area, "having attained military objectives," says a Pekin dispatch to the official Japanese News Agency.

A large scale campaign on Honan plains was foreshadowed by a spokesman of the Japanese North China Army who said that the main objective of the Chenghsian campaign had been the annihilation of Chungking troops and securing of advance bases on the southern bank of the Yellow River for the purpose of a coming offensive.—Reuter.

Duff Cooper's Report On The Far East

SINGAPORE, Oct. 31. Mr. Duff-Cooper leaves for Australia "within the next few days," it is stated here. Mr. W. J. Keswick of Mr. Duff-Cooper's Staff is leaving for London via the United States shortly, it is believed, to convey a preliminary report for the cabinet on Mr. Duff-Cooper's findings regarding the Far East.—Reuter.

SO SPAIN IS ACCOMPLICE OF NAZIS!

Consider these figures from the New York "Nation" of the flow from the United States to Spain:—

In 1940 1,574,000 pounds of toluene (a part of T.N.T.) went to Spain, against none in 1939.

Trinplate and taggers' tin rose from 6,105,000 pounds in 1939 to 20,436,000 in 1940.

Cotton linters and pulp, useful for high explosives, rose from nil in 1939 to 2,337,000 pounds in 1940.

Lubricating greases rose from 577,000 pounds in 1938 to 3,931,000 in 1940.

Petroleum imports to Spain were 2,571,000 barrels in 1938, but 4,456,000 in 1940.

If ever figures talked, these show the purpose of Spain.—Sunday Express.

STATEMENT IN U. P. SIKH DISPUTE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31. As a result of intervention by Sirdar Sir Jogendra Singh, the differences among the members of the U. P. Central Sikh Diwan have been settled. Announcing this, Sir Jogendra Singh in the course of a statement says: "After prolonged discussions they have through my intervention arrived at the following mutual settlement:—

The following shall henceforth be the office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee: President, Sirdar Parampal Singh General Secretary to be nominated by the President, 24 members of the Executive Committee to be nominated by Sirdar Inder Singh and Sirdar Sant Singh, 12 each.—A. P.

Pir Gul Joins Faqir Of Ipi

BANNU, Oct. 31. A village adjacent to Bannu cantonment police station was raided last night at about 8 o'clock by a gang of armed raiders. Firing was exchanged between the raiders and villages and in the engagement a servant of Ranzankhan, a former subedar, was shot dead. The gangsters, taking advantage of darkness, made good their escape.

Pir Gul of Baluzai, a Mahsud clan, has turned hostile and has joined Faqir of Ipi's gang.

A representative Jirga of the Baluzai clan was invited by Political authorities and their chief ordered to hand over Pir Gul and his followers falling which they were warned that action would be taken against them.—A. P.

"Gandhiji's Statement Is Working Of Confused Mind"

Commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's statement on satyagraha "Hindustan Standard" says:—"We never understood Gandhi's doctrine of non-embarrassment. We are not wiser to-day for the re-exposition of this doctrine in his latest statement."

In this we are unable to read more than the working of a confused mind which is the battleground of two loyalties—one to the fundamental principle of 'ahimsa' and the other to what the same mind has conceived to be the faithful manifestation thereof.

If non-embarrassment is to be avoided for the sake of lofty ideal it should be avoided in an absolute sense."

Doubts Confirmed

"The important point that stands out from Mahatma Gandhi's statement is his appreciation that 'Those who were not wholeheartedly with the Bombay resolution have come out with their doubts confirmed' says the 'Hindu', commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's statement.

Pointing out that "There is warrant for thinking that the number of those leaders who felt doubtful about the Bombay resolution and have since had their doubts confirmed cannot be small" the paper says: "If we may say so with all respect, Mahatma Gandhi's statement is not likely to allay those misgivings or to assure the public that persistence by the Congress in its present programme is calculated to subserve the objects for which the Congress stands."

Proceeding the paper says: The Congress had got to consider the fact that its abandonment of the parliamentary programme has in effect amounted to disfranchisement of the electorate, made up of both Congressmen and non-Congressmen.

To Vacate Or Not To?

While neither the one section nor the other may believe that parliamentary activity alone will usher in Swaraj, it is undoubtedly a fact that large sections of the public, both Congressmen and others, think that the public welfare has been gravely prejudiced by the suspension of all political activity via the legislatures.

If that should be shown to be the majority view inside the Congress, there would be a clear case for reviving the parliamentary programme.

If on the contrary the bulk of Congress opinion should agree with Mahatma Gandhi that the parliamentary programme is a farce, the only proper course is for Congressmen to vacate the legislature and leave it to others who believe in the utility of parliamentary activities to see what they can do.

In any case there is no justification for the Congress hibernating indefinitely in the name of restricted satyagraha and the constructive programme."

"The Mail" says: There is nothing in the statement to remove the doubts of the sceptical or allay the fears of the anxious. It is a restatement of Mr. Gandhi's faith. He remains unmoved by argument, pleading and exhortation.

The paper concluding remarks: Mr. Gandhi is inconvertible. His mind is fixed, but his hope for India will never be fulfilled unless millions of his countrymen disregarding his advice busy themselves in strengthening the forces of democracy in their fight against the enemy of all hope."

Goal Obvious, Says "Express" The "Indian Express", welcoming the statement, says: "Mahatma Gandhi indeed seeks to make India free by methods chosen by himself, and by putting the nation through the fires of discipline and sacrifice."

The goal is obvious, the methods plain and the programme of action has been clearly laid before the country. On the nation the duty lies of strengthening the hands of its accredited leader."

The "Free Press" describes the

statement as a "Lead to the Nation". It says: The statement compels attention and admiration for its absolute freedom from the usual limitations impairing the capacity of leaders to form impersonal disinterested judgments on national problems.—A. P.

Authoritative Formulation Of Congress Policy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1. Endorsing Mahatma Gandhi's statement, the "Hindustan Times" says it must put an end to all recent criticisms of Congress policy and speculations about the discussions which have been taking place, at Wardha between him and the released Congress leaders.

Since the statement has been issued by Gandhiji after he had discussed with these leaders Political developments in the country during the last 12 months and reviewed the course of the Satyagraha campaign during this period.

It must be accepted not only as an expression of personal opinion by Gandhiji but the authoritative formulation of Congress policy at the present juncture by the leader who has been entrusted by the Congress with the conduct of the Satyagraha Movement."

"If proceeds the paper, "In the gravest crisis of their history and ours graver in their case than ours—the British Government prefer to hang on foolishly to what they have got rather than call upon the innate reserves of strength of which this country is capable in a spirit of comradeship and friendliness, is it not defeatism and worse, to suggest that the Congress should abandon the fight and crawl back to office to carry out the bidding of the British Government."

It may be that we are powerless to protect our people from the injustice sought to be imposed on them, but let us not be asked to undergo the humiliation of giving up our moral right to protest against such inequity.—A. P.

Control Over Storage Of Inflammable Materials

NEW DELHI, Oct. 31. A press note says: The risks attending an air attack, particularly by means of incendiary bombs, would obviously be materially increased by the existence of stores of explosive or inflammable materials in congested areas. A new Defence of India rule published to-day enables Government to regulate the storage of such materials.—A. P.

A Norwegian seaman was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on a charge of deserting his vessel without the necessary permission of the Captain. The Magistrate remanded the accused in jail custody till November 7.—A. P.

Troops With Fixed Bayonets Cordon Factory

Roosevelt Applies Drastic Measure To New Jersey Strike

BENDIX (New Jersey), November 1. Two thousand steel-helmeted Dough Boys with fixed bayonets have cordoned the Air Associates Factory here as more than half of the 700 workers filed back on the job and the wheels began to turn again.

This is the third time that President Roosevelt has taken the drastic step of moving in the army to take over a factory engaged in defence work which has been held up by labour disputes.

Since early Friday morning troops under the command of Col. Roy Jones have been in position and as Col. Jones told reporters, "Shipments have already been made of critical material."

The Air Associates Factory holds five million dollars of defence orders for vital aircraft equipment. The factory was humming last night and the remainder of the workers were being taken back as fast as they could be handled.

Dock Strike Ends

The strike of 6,000 workers at the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company at Brooklyn, New York, was settled yesterday at least 14 vessels, including some British ships, are awaiting overhaul or repair there.—Reuter.

HE'S NOW COLONEL OF QUEEN'S HUSSARS

LONDON, Nov. 1. The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill as Colonel of the Fourth Queen's Own Hussars in which he formerly served as a Lieutenant. Mr. Churchill has already been appointed Honorary Colonel in the Royal Artillery and the Royal Scots Fusiliers, both of the territorial army.

Mr. Churchill went to France in November 1915 as a Major in the Oxfordshire Yeomanry. In January 1916 he was given command of the Sixth Royal Scots Fusiliers. He served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in 1895 and was later attached to the 31st Punjab Infantry in the Malakand field force. He also saw service with the 21st lancers in the Nile expeditionary force and with the South African light horse.

Imperial Institute Welcomes U. Saw

LONDON, Oct. 31. The Governors of the Imperial Institute gave a reception on Thursday to meet the Prime Minister U Saw of Burma.—Reuter.

The recovery of 3/4ths of the cost of the measures adopted for controlling the coconut and brab tree pest from the owners of those trees in the Bombay Suburban District has been waived by the Government of Bombay.

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Sole Distributors: CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., Karachi.

Pentangular Doomed

JAM SAHEB'S BLITZKRIEG ON COMMUNAL SPORT

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has thrown a veritable bombshell on the unsuspecting communalists of Bombay in a truly 'blitzkrieg' fashion. The upholders of the Pentangular had so far remained in a complacent mood, despite the roaring of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram at Benares and the plaintive pleadings of Dr. P. Subbaroyan from the South. After ridiculing the claims of Sir Vijay to speak on behalf of Indian cricket and his authority to pass an opinion on the Pentangular, the promoters of communalism were clinging fondly to the hope that nobody would take the critics seriously and they would be able to spread the virus as merrily as ever.

RUDE SHOCK TO COMMUNALISTS

The Jam Saheb has administered a rude shock to them. He has not only denounced the communal basis of the Pentangular in severest terms but has also taken the practical step towards its abolition by forbidding his players to participate in it. He has made a further appeal to the Indian Princes to stop their players from taking part in communal sport. The supporters of the Pentangular would do well to read carefully and digest what the Jam Saheb has said in this behalf. In the statement issued to the press he writes:—"The importation of communalism and politics into the playground has been the bane of sport in this country. The move now afoot in Bombay against communal cricket and the Pentangular matches on communal lines is a very welcome and timely one and I have no doubt all true lovers of sport and sportsmen will wholeheartedly support this move."

"GAME FOR GAME'S SAKE"

"For the healthy development of sport" he continues, "I consider it is high time we got rid of communalism and other such invidious distinctions and vivisections on the field of sport. Games must be played for the sake of the games, and should have no basis except skill, and most certainly not caste, creed, or colour. None of the Nawanagar players, good, bad, or indifferent, will be available for or will take part in sport of any kind run on communal lines."

APPEAL TO BROTHER PRINCES

Finally he says, "In the condemnation of communalism in sport I know I am voicing the opinion of the entire Princely Order. As lovers and patrons of sport in this country, they have nothing but its healthy development at heart, and no one can deny that communalism in sport is far from healthy. I take this opportunity to appeal to any brother princes not to allow their players to participate in communal sport, thus indirectly—though with the best of intentions—encouraging such sport."

BORI BUNDER'S SUPPORT

After the insidious campaign started by the cricket correspondent of Bori Bunder to upset its Editorial verdict, I thought there will be a sharp criticism on the Jam Saheb's statement from that quarter. But it is refreshing to note that the Editorial comments in the "Times of India" have again favoured the abolition of the Pentangular and extinction of communalism from the field of sport. If this correspondent still persists in upholding his "lost cause", he may be permitted to make himself the laughing-stock of the sporting India. Would he dare to question the authority of the Jam Saheb to speak on behalf of Indian cricket, I wonder!

ALL STARS DEBARRED

Whether anybody does so or not, the plain fact stands out prominently that none of the Nawanagar players—S. N. Banerjee, Vinoo Mankad and others—will take part in the Pentangular. I doubt very much if the other princes will turn a deaf ear to his appeal. With the Maharaja of Patiala, Gaekwar of Baroda, Holkar of Indore and the Nawab of Bhopal falling into the line, almost all the prominent players of India, who make the Pentangular so interesting and attractive, will be left out of it. C. K. Nayudu, Wazir Ali, C. S. Nayudu, V. S. Hazare, Mushtaq Ali, J. N. Bhaya, H. Adhikari and L. Amarnath—only to mention a few names—will stand out of the picture.

CHOICE BEFORE BOMBAY

I feel sure also that most of the provincial associations will follow the lead given by the United Provinces and Nawanagar. Bluntly put, it means that Bombay will be

are played off in the month of November we will know the latest form of each of the players, the previous years records furnishing us with the achievements of every one of them. When we know the attainments of each players from the respective zones, is it so very difficult to pick out the best combination for each of them? I do not think so. There may be a little difficulty in the first year. But that can be overcome by inviting some of the less known players to Bombay for trial, as is being done in case of the Pentangular aspirants. Once the certainties are found out, the rest will try to come in on the show of their own merits.

MANAGEMENT OF TOURNAMENT

The management of the tournament is rather a ticklish one. Although personally I am against communal representation of any sort, I have been persuaded to yield on this point on friendly advice—just to placate the principal

be no question of communal tug-of-war or dictation by one Gymkhana or the other. The C. C. I. will then gradually grow into the M. C. C. of India as it was designed to be.

PROMPT STEPS NEEDED

For the scheme enunciated above I do not claim perfectness or infallibility. It may need further elucidation on one point or another. That can be easily done by discussion. What is most necessary at this stage is calm and dispassionate consideration of the question. If the Pentangular Committee and the Gymkhanas concerned accept the inevitable—that the communal colour of the tour-

PROF. DARUWALA'S PHYSICAL FEATS

(From A Correspondent).

Prof. Tomerasp P. Daruwala of Calcutta, who gave his demonstrations in physical feats in Bombay, last February, such as weight-lifting by teeth bar-bending by eye and who holds the record of all-India weight lifting by teeth, has returned to Bombay and will entertain Bombayites once again with some of his new feats in the middle of this month. The venue of the performance will be announced hereafter.

He expects that his co-religionists living anywhere in India will repeat his performance in the same style as Prof. Daruwala's

By
J. C. MAITRA

left to its own resources to manage the tournament as best as it can. Would the Pentangular Committee of the Gymkhanas, who are responsible for its management accept the advice tendered by Dr. Subbaroyan, the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, and stop the tournament altogether? Or would they follow the behests of K. S. Duleepsinhji and restrict the choice of players to this city alone? The time is so short before them, they must take a prompt decision in the matter.

ZONE PENTANGULAR

At this psychological moment, may I take the liberty of placing the scheme for the Zone Pentangular again for their consideration? I beg to submit it herewith, so that the public may also judge for itself its strength and weaknesses if any. The scheme is as follows:—

"That the zones be composed of the following areas as demarcated by the Board of Control for Cricket in India:

North: North-West Frontier Province, Northern India, Southern Punjab, Delhi and Rajputana.
East: Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and Holkar State.
South: Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad State and Central Province.
West: Baroda, Gujarat, Western India States, Nawanagar and Sind.
Centre: Bombay and Maharashtra.

BOMBAY'S IMPORTANCE RETAINED

The idea in creating a new zone, the Centre, is to give Bombay the importance in the tournament it deserves. It will give the local players the fullest chance to come to the forefront of Indian cricket. And at the same time it will give the local fans enough incentive to enthuse over the competition. My friend, K. G. Pardeshi of the Quadrangular fame, in a recent letter to the "Chronicle" makes much of the difficulty in selecting players from the different zones. To my mind, this is a very simple problem, having regard to the fact that the Ranji Trophy matches give us all the data about all the players in this country.

SELECTION OF TEAMS

If the preliminary matches in the Inter-Provincial Tournament

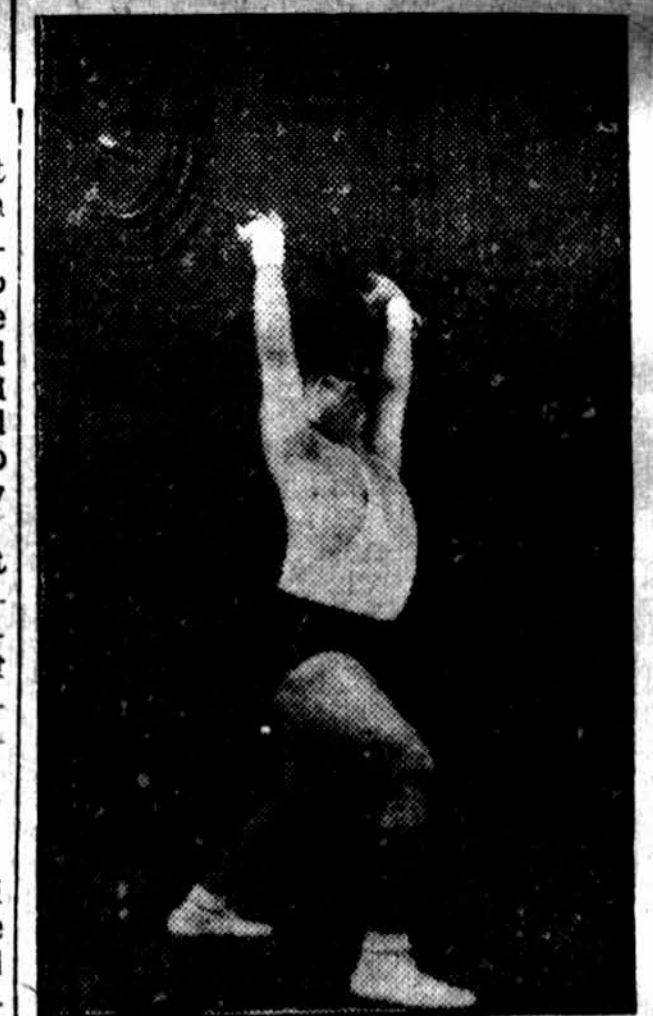
Gymkhanas who run the present Pentangular Tournament. It is a well-known fact that these Gymkhanas are so bitterly opposed to the Ranji Trophy and the Zone Pentangular, because they feel that with their success they would lose their present importance and prestige. If they are allowed to manage the Zone Pentangular they may see their way to support it. My suggestion, therefore, is that the present Pentangular Committee with an addition of representatives from the Cricket Club of India and the Bombay Cricket Association should take up the management of the Tournament.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As for financial responsibility, I suggested that the expenses of the tournament should be shared equally or in any reasonable proportion by the institutions concerned in its management. It is for the Pentangular Committee and the Gymkhanas concerned to settle the terms. This is an excellent opportunity for the C. C. I. and the B. C. A. to change the communal complexion of sport in this country. As cosmopolitan institutions it is their duty to remove communalism from their midst. They have pondered to it too long. If they fail to do their duty now, they will have plenty of leisure to repent for it. It is certain that the Pentangular will be a 'flop' if it is staged without the stars from the various parts of the country. Local players are hardly likely to create that enthusiasm which makes the festival what it is.

GREAT CHANCE FOR C. C. I.

Would the C. C. I. have another losing season? It is sure to find it extremely difficult to shoulder the heavy deficit which the Pentangular is bound to entail. The Gymkhanas and the B. C. A. may pull through somehow. But the C. C. I. stands on a dangerous footing. It is upto the leading lights of this Club, who are also important personages in their respective Gymkhanas, to take the initiative in the matter. The change in the constitution and composition of the Pentangular will not only save it from utter ruin but also ensure its permanent stability in the future. Once the communal Pentangular is transformed into the Zone Pentangular there will



Prof. Daruwala.

or any other, they may prefer. If any Parsi beats his performance there in the open contest, he (Prof. Daruwala) will give him a prize. It is hoped many Parsis will participate in the demonstration. After the above mentioned demonstration, Prof. Daruwala will entertain the audience with further feats, rarely, if ever, witnessed in Bombay.

nament will not pay them any longer, since it will not have any more backing from outside—the conversion of the competition into a desirable form is only a matter of careful deliberation and hearty collaboration. These have been lacking so far owing to the blind worship of the communal form of the Pentangular. With the realisation that it is fully played out, I expect the saner elements to prevail. No amount of communal wire-pulling will now save the Pentangular from doom. Let the new Pentangular arise from its ashes and add lustre to the fair name of Bombay and Indian cricket.

Wavell Visits Burma

RANGOON, Oct. 31.

The Commander-in-Chief of India, Sir Archibald Wavell is now paying a two-day visit to Burma.—A. P.

Can Britain Launch A Land Offensive?

By Commander Stephen King Hall (In a recent B.B.C. Talk)

The news from Russia naturally makes everyone ask the question: "Are we doing all we can to help Russia?" It would be wrong to deny that there is a body of opinion which feels that we might have done more to help our allies, and if the situation in Russia should become worse, it would not surprise me if our government is subjected both here and in the United States to criticism.

Why Not Western Front Against Hitler?

And then I also notice that, at a meeting of shop stewards held in London quite recently, a notice was sent to the Prime Minister demanding the opening of a Western Front against Hitler, and pledging British Labour to continue the efforts to increase production to a degree that would guarantee the maintenance of such a front as well as the rendering of material aid to Russia.

I need hardly say that no one would be better pleased than I, were it possible to start up something in the West which would oblige the German General Staff to withdraw 30 divisions from their attack on Russia.

But unfortunately perhaps for my peace of mind in this matter, I happen to have spent 20 years serving as an officer in the Royal Navy, and during the course of my service I held a number of staff appointments and also, incidentally, graduated at both the Naval and Military Staff Colleges.

So I am, somewhat in the position of a doctor who opens his newspaper and reads that a resolution has been passed demanding that a certain cure should be put forth into operation, although it is perfectly clear to the doctor that those who make the demand are ignorant of the elements of the medical science.

It Is Experts' Affair

In all operations of war it is essential to be perfectly clear as to the nature of the object. At the present time there is no dispute about the object, we want to do all we can to relieve the pressure on the Russians, and there can be no possible dispute about the fact that the very best way of relieving this pressure would be to do something which would cause the German General Staff to withdraw divisions from the East and bring them to some other battle front.

In order to make the German General Staff withdraw any divisions from the East, we must attack either some part of Western Europe or we might do something in North Africa. Let us deal with that latter case first, and get that out of the way.

I am afraid it must be admitted that, even if we could make the Germans desire to reinforce their Libyan front in a big way, it would not be very easy for them to do so, because of the sea passage between Sicily and Tripoli and incidentally, for local reasons in Libya, there are limits to the size of the armies which can be maintained in that part of the world.

Requirements To This End

At the very most, the Germans might attempt to push, say another two divisions into North Africa if we started up something there which caused them serious apprehension—so that gets that point out of the way.

We are now left, therefore, with the fact that in order to make the Germans transfer substantial forces from East to West, we must put substantial forces into the West. This brings us to two questions: (A) Do those forces exist? (B) If they do exist, can they be got ashore?

You will not expect me to go into the exact details as to the size and composition of the British Army at the present time, but the following facts can be mentioned because they happen

to be public property. The Prime Minister has stated that there are about 750,000 men in the Middle East, and you can take it from me that this is none too large a figure if we have to contemplate a full scale large size German drive against the Caucasus front.

In addition to these troops, there are a certain number of divisions in Great Britain charged with the duty of guarding this country against invasion.

Let me assume that we should accept the extraordinary risk of using for the purposes of an operation in the West of Europe the first line troops whose duty it now is to guard this island against invasion. In my own opinion it would be impossible to justify taking such a risk, but let us assume for the sake of this argument that we ought to take the risk.

Can We Send Even 15 Divisions?

Our population amounts to approximately 48 million souls. After a year of war we had, as you can see if you read Lord Gort's dispatches, the best part of about nine divisions over in France. Now, bearing in mind what I have told you, about the 750,000 men who are now in the Middle East, not to mention troops whom you will find in such places as Gibraltar, Singapore and Malta acting as the garrisons of those fortresses—bearing all those points in mind, does it seem likely that we could send more than perhaps 15 divisions out of this island, even if we took the great risk which have I mentioned?

Let us look at the other side of the picture, of the picture which in Staff Colleges they talk of as "what is on the other side of the hill." There is reason to believe that the Germans have some 20 to 25 divisions still left in Western Europe.

And we are asked by the critics, who say that more could have been done to help Russia to do something which will bring 30 divisions from Eastern Europe.

Our force, therefore, when it gets to Western Europe, if we were to send one there, must, in the opinion of the critics, be capable of taking on, a German force of 55 divisions, or some figure in that region.

Now I have not the slightest hesitation in saying, and I hope I shall not be regarded as a defeatist for saying it, that it really is asking rather a lot of 15 British divisions to ask them to take on 55 German divisions.

Could We Get Troops Ashore?

So much for the first question. Now for the second question I put before you: Could we get troops ashore?

Once you begin to think of this question, you must distinguish very carefully in your mind between a raid and an invasion. In the case of a raid, a relatively small body of men are landed, they do as much damage as possible, and then they try to come away again.

Such an operation may, and indeed would, irritate the enemy, keep him on the jump, cause him to move about some of his 20 divisions but it is precisely to deal with that kind of operation that the Germans have left 20 divisions in the West, and the German General Staff would be simply cuckoo if they moved a single man from the East because of any raid we might carry out in the West. Well, whatever, else the German Staff are, nobody has yet accused them of being fools.

But an invasion! That is quite a different cup of tea. In this case, an advance force has got to get ashore and it has to seize an area, which under modern conditions must contain a first class port if the advance landing is to be followed by an invasion in force.

Unfortunately, as I have discovered for myself in conversation all over the place in the last few days, many well-educated people think of an army getting ashore in terms of walking off the gang plank of the "Queen Mary" into the customs shed at New York.

What About Armoured Divisions?

I suppose the critics will agree

that if we are to draw back German armoured divisions from the Eastern Front we had better put some of the same kind of divisions ashore in the West.

An armoured division is composed of hundreds of motor vehicles, tanks, armoured cars, motor bicycles, supply wagons, etc. These vehicles, some of which weigh many tons, have to be carried in ships of considerable size and, until special kinds of ships have been built, these tanks in particular have to be lifted out of ships by cranes and put down on to a jetty.

Luftwaffe In France

Under modern conditions, this has to be done in the face of violent air attack—and as our Air Ministry pointed out the other day, we have succeeded in making the Germans keep about 50 per cent of their fighter force in the West. That in itself of course is no mean assistance to the Russians, but on the other hand it means that in the event of a landing, there certainly will be some German fighters in the air.

You have only to read the accounts of our sweeps over France, which we shoot down I suppose about two Germans for each one of our fighters lost, to realise that although the Luftwaffe is on the defensive in France, it is certainly not non-existent.

Until our invading force has succeeded in occupying a sufficient area of territory to enable it to establish its own aerodrome, our air support would have to

operate from aerodromes situated in Great Britain. That fact at once limits the length of coast—the stretch of coast, if you like, in France or the Low Countries—upon which we might attempt an invasion. And I assure you that the German General Staff, are as capable as you and I are of looking at a map and using pair of dividers, and that the vulnerable lengths of coast in Western Europe are just as well prepared against invasion as we have prepared our own coast.

We Must Not Play In Their Hands

If, therefore, you will exclude all wishful thoughts in your mind, and that is a very difficult thing to do in war, and if you will consider this matter from a cold-blooded, Staff College point of view, you may think there is something in the conclusion that I have reached, which is that, if the German General Staff heard that we were attempting with inadequate forces to undertake what is notoriously one of the most difficult operations of war, they would be overcome with delighted elation.

The history of war abounds in examples in which disasters have occurred because Governments, for political reasons, have gone against the wishes of their military advisers. God forbid that I should say that there are no occasions upon which it is the duty of the Government to undertake a military operation for a political reason.

Sambamurti At Madras

Reception To Released Andhra Leaders

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, who was released this morning from the Vellore Central Jail along with Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Mr. Kamaraja Nadar, Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao and three other Satyagrahi detenus, arrived in Madras this afternoon by the Bangalore Express.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya and others who were released to-day are arriving in Madras tomorrow morning.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti was accorded a reception at the Central Station by a large gathering, including representatives of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and the Andhra Mahasabha.

Interviewed by the Press, Mr. Sambamurti said that he had received Mahatma Gandhi's statement but declined to make any comments or express an opinion on the present political situation. —A. P.

Yeravda Releases

POONA, November 1.

A batch of ten Satyagrahis, eight from Mangalore, one from Ahmednagar and one from Ghatkoper were released today from the Yeravda Jail after completing their terms of imprisonment. —A. P.

Congressman's Nomination Rejected

SLALKOT, Oct. 31.

Nomination papers filed by Mr. Kedarnath Sehgal (Congress), Choudhri Khushalchand and Mr. Suraj Parkash for the bye-election to the Punjab Assembly for the Slalkot-Amritsar Rural General Constituency were rejected. —United Press

Ten Years For Husband's Murder

MULTAN, October 31.

A woman named Bakhtan, who had been committed to the sessions on a charge of murder of her husband, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Multan to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code. —United Press

Society For Development Of Cultural Relations With U. S. S. R.

The Hon. Secretary of the Society for the development of Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R., writes:

May I seek the hospitality of your column to draw the attention of the public to the formation of a "Society for the Development of Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R."? This is a non-political Society which hopes to appeal to all progressive citizens of any community and nationality interested in the recent cultural development in Russia.

There have long been similar Societies in Britain and other parts of the dominions.

The main objects of the Society are to create discussion circles and classes and to organise lectures in which various aspects of the cultural life of the Soviet Union will be studied, and to dispense the misunderstanding that has existed previously about the Soviet way of life. Later on, when the membership is large, it is hoped to introduce to the public Soviet films of which unfortunately Bombay has only seen one.

In this great crisis of the World's history there is far too much ignorance and apathy existing with regards the fundamental issues of the war. The determined resistance of Russia, China and Britain can only be explained because they are fundamentally opposed to everything that Fascism stands for.

There will be a meeting of the above Society on Sunday, November 2nd at 9 a.m. held on the 2nd floor, Neptune Building, Hornby Road. All interested are invited to attend. Other details may be obtained from the Secretary of the Cultural Society, 95, Naigaon Cross Road, Bhadrans Bhuvan, Dadar.

Punjab Detenu To Be Tried?

KASUR, Oct. 31.

Sardar Sajjan Singh Mirgind-pure, a member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who is under detention as a security prisoner, has been transferred from the Muzaffargarh Jail to the Central Jail, Lahore.

Sardar Sajjan Singh has been summoned by the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, in order to defend his case under Section 342 I. P. C.—United Press.

Abdulah Sheikh, a notorious dacoit, wanted by the police in about a dozen dacoity cases, it is reported, was shot dead in an encounter with the police near Badin in Hyderabad (Sind) District.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH	
New York, November 1	
Previous closing	16.42
To-day's opening	16.35
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	16.29
Difference	—13
BROACH EXPECTATION.	
Broach April/May	Rs. 227

NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton showed easier tendency on week-end liquidation and hedging with some outside selling in absence of any stimulating news.

Trading in March began at 16.35 i.e. seven points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on increased hedging and liquidation but later the pressure subsided.

Following are the New York opening ranges:

December (16.24/24)	16.13/13
March (16.52/51)	16.35/35
May (16.53/52)	16.47/47

LONDON COMMODITIES.

LONDON, November 1	
SEEDS	
Castor seeds	October/November (£19 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta	October/November (£19 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata	October/November (£12 7/8 quoted) closed
Groundnut Coromandal Coast	October/November (£18 1/4 quoted) closed
JUTES	
Dundee	October/November unquoted
Lightning	October/November unquoted
RUBBER	
Spot	unquoted
Forward	December unquoted

Calcutta Share Market Firm

CALCUTTA, November 1

Calcutta Stock Exchange continued firm. Jutes showed particular interest. Howrah recorded sharp advances over yesterday's prices. Cottons, coals, tea and popular miscellaneous industrials also kept remarkably steady. Speculative Engineering issues were on upward trend. Government securities remained firm and unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: 3 per cent Government Paper 1896/97 or later Rs. 87/7; 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 102/3; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 96; 3 per cent United Provinces Loan 1952 99/4; 3 per cent Punjab Loan 1940 99/10; 3 per cent Madras Loan 1952 99/4.

Banks: Imperial Bank of India fully paid 1600; Imperial Bank of India Contributory 398; Reserve Bank of India 107/4.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk Rs. 4/6; Bowreah 347; Cawnpore Textile 10/2; Elgin Mills ord 29/8.

Coals: Amalgamated Rs. 27/3; Bengal 386; Equitable 37/8; North Damuda 5/14; Penech Valley 35; Raneeungee 31/8; West Jamuria 31/12.

Jutes: Anglo-India Rs. 384; Bally 282; Barnagore 115; Champdany 185; Empire 28/12; Gourepore 744; Howrah 59/5; Kamarhaty 528; Kinnison 623; Reliance 61/8.

Minings: Burma Corporation Rs. 4/8; Consolidated Tin 2/8; Indian Copper Corporation 2/3.

Engineering Companies: Bhartia Electric Steel Rs. 17/2; Burn and Co ord 4/3; Indian Iron and Steel ord 32/11; Steel Corporation of Bengal ord 20; Steel Corporation of Bengal pref 122.

Miscellaneous: Alkali and Chemical ord. Rs. 20/5; Aluminium Corporation ord 13; British India Corporation ord 4/13; British Burma Petroleum 3/7; Calcutta Tramways ord 17/4; Dalmia Cement ord 14/12; Dunlop Rubber Co ord 42/8; Midnapore Zemindary 71/8; Rohtas Industries ord 23/8.

Paper Mills: Bengal Paper Rs. 145; Orient Paper Mills 16/5; Titagur Paper Mills 23/1.

Sugars: Buland Rs. 22/8; Carew and Co 12/13; Champuran 19/4; Partabpore 11; Raza 22/8.

Teas: Betjan Rs. 33/12; Bishnauth 28/4; Hantapara 417; Hasimara 48/8; Gille 12/14; Patrakolla 990; Sapoi 12/1.

Colombo Quotations

Colombo: October 31.

Rubber sheet 56; Crepe 57 1/2. Yesterday's closing was same. Copra 32.25. Coconut oil F.O.B. 32.500 nominal.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, November 1

The market has continued to be very firm, especially Textiles and in sympathy other counters were fully steady.

Bank of India 148; Indian Bank 62; Madras 45; Coim Spinning 92; Janardana 62; Buckingham Carnatic pref 194; Cambodia 12/10; 11/12; 11/14; Sitaram 93/8; 93; 92; Rajalakshmi ord 84; 83; Lakshmi 95; Vasant 152/8; Pankaja ord 141; 135; Rangavilas 67/12; Coimcotton 150/8; 150; 145/8; 144; Radhakrishnas 187; Balasubramanya Mills 60; Mettur Industries 179; Bangalore Woolen 287; Ouchterloney ord 3/2/6; 3/2; 3/3; Midlands 7/9 small lot; 7/10; Fringfords 9/10; Peninsular 4/3; 4/2; 4/2; Rajagiri 8/8; 8/9; 8/10; Devon pref 131; Nilambur 13 small lot; Cochin Malabar ord 9/3; 9/2; 9/1 ord; Udayagiri 8; 8/2; Woodlands 8/8; 8/10 ord; Thirumbadi 2/4/6; Ayermanis ord 11/4 small lot; Be Be 7/9; 7/8/6; 7/8; Kalpettas 24; Kalasalea ord 8/12; Nelliathanam 10/12; Trav Bubbors 11/1; 11; Cottanad pref 12/8; Tropicals 22 small lot; Gunture Second pref 132; West Coast Elec pref 10/2; Steel Rolling ord 7/12; Mystoneware 7/15; Steel Rolling pref 12/4; Indianat 2/15; Bruntons 11/1; 11/3; Mychemical Manufacturers 17/4; Metturchemical ord 13/4 crts; Mylamps 11/12; Mytobacco 12/2; Barton pref 7; Andhra Cement ord 90.

Petrol Rationing In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Nov. 1

Petrol rationing came into effect throughout the island from to-day. Consumers were supplied with coupons for allotted quantities of petrol varying according to individual needs.—A. P.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: November 1.	
Bengal Fine	136/40
Berar	157/74
C. P. 1	214/17
C. P. 2	179/82
Khandesh	139/44
Muglai	147/52
Broach	135/200
Broach Low	160/70

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York, November 1	
Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	not received
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London, November 1	
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD	
London, November 1	
London Gold (£28-0) closed	
LONDON SILVER	
London, November 1	
Spot (23 1/2d) closed	
Forward (23 1/2d) closed	
CROSS RATES	
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6	
Paris on Bombay not quoted	
New York on Milan not quoted	
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36	
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16)	
0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16	
London on Kobe not quoted	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32	
to 1 1/16 per cent.	
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32	
to 1 1/16 per cent.	
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16	
to 1 1/8 per cent.	

BULLION AND SEEDS

BOMBAY, November 1	
There was no trading during night session.	
LONDON METALS	
Tin (£255 1/2 buyers; £255 3/4 sellers)	
Quiet	closed
Electric Copper (£52) closed	
Lead (£25) closed	
Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed	

"WASTING TIME ON NONSENSICAL FRIVOLITIES"

Wells Against Birthday Celebrations In War-Time

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, October 31.

At a luncheon gathering at Dorchester Hotel held by over 150 admirers and friends, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, H. G. Wells bitterly complained against the celebration of birthday "by friends of an old man, unrealising the gravity of the world situation, demanding serious attention of all liberty-loving people, instead of wasting time on such nonsensical frivolities."

RUSSIA PREPARES FOR WINTER WAR 'Red' Cavalry To Hold Invading Skis

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The serious Russian losses in the Southern Sector are not surprising as the regions appeared doomed to failure as soon as the Germans were able to drive Marshal Budenny beyond the line of

"U. S. A. STARTS SHOOTING"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Naval men declared to-night that they were virtually certain that the United States warships had scored direct hits on German submarines since the United States navy got orders to shoot.—Reuter.

the lower Dniپر says the special correspondent of the "Times."

The question now is whether the Russians have sufficient reinforcements to hold the Nazi advance before its march to the Caucasus

Buddeny is believed to be busy with the expansion of Russian Cavalry which is expected to hold up the Nazi ski offensive in winter. The cavalry is also expected to penetrate deeply in the rear of the Axis forces for independent action and in order to reinforce the existing guerrillas.

HITLER'S FUNERAL NEXT SUMMER.

SWANSEA, November 1.

The Labour Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who is a member of the War Cabinet speaking here today said that if the British people put their backs into it this winter and prepared for Hitler's "real go" at us in spring, then next summer would give us "a fair chance of being at his funeral."

Britain was pledged to supply equipment to Russia and must turn out more to give Russia so that she could do her job. The Government wanted to be ready and Mr. Churchill had absolute faith in every British man and woman.—Reuter.

BIG NAZI PUSH FOR MOSCOW

(Continued from page 1)

reinforcements on the Moscow front for an imminent new assault, says the "Pravda's" war correspondent to-day from Moscow following a declaration by M. Lozovsky, Vice-Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, that three of the four main thrusts against Moscow have been halted.

M. Lozovsky did not mention the fourth thrust from Tula in the south, which has been reported to be the most critical. Fighting is taking place in the suburbs the Nazis having reached the town's outer defences.

Heavy Nazi Casualties

The fresh German reinforcements are necessitated by the heavy losses which are continually increasing reports the "Pravda's" correspondent. Not only was one S. S. Division was put to flight but the losses of the 106th German infantry division are so great that it had to be reinforced three times.

The correspondent adds that a number of Nazi companies have only 70 soldiers each after losing three lots of reserves, while the Seventh Infantry Division has also suffered many casualties.

Soviet Communique

MOSCOW: The mid-day communique states: "During the night of October 31 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts."

The Moscow radio reports fierce fighting on the Crimean front.

According to Stockholm messages the Germans are massing strong forces of aircraft, armoured units and artillery.

Three Nazi Ships Sunk

A submarine of the Black Sea Fleet has returned to her base after sinking three enemy transports, says the Moscow radio.

NEAR ROSTOV

The Germans are not very active at the approaches to Rostov where they are now engaged on a trench war, reports the "Red Star." The highwater level of some rivers is hampering German manoeuvres. The Red Army blew up one dam and sank nearly 300 lorries.

Reports In London

While no definite information is available in London concerning prepared positions in the Crimea, between the Isthmus and the Sebastopol naval base, it is stated in authoritative circles on Saturday that strong defences doubtless exist and the German advance may be halted when these defence lines are reached. This may have already happened.

German activity is reported in the Leningrad sector and south of Moscow in the direction of Tula and in the Donetz Basin, but no marked progress appears to have been made by the Germans in any of these areas.

It is known that around Rostov heavy rain has been falling which would make movement very difficult.

Latest Position On The Fronts

The latest news of the battle for Moscow is given in a message from Kujbyshev.

It says that hundred miles south of Moscow at Tula the situation is tense and a state of siege has been declared in the city. Between Tula and Malo-tyaroslavets the Russians have now re-established their positions and are preventing the enemy from crossing the Oka river.

In the Mojaisk sector further new German tank attacks were repulsed and the Russians recaptured one village.

Further west German attacks have been held and places were changing hands rapidly. In this sector the Germans are using Rumanian and Finnish troops.

In the Volokolamsk sector, the battle for the town is raging and the Russians are fighting a delayed action in order to make a counter-attack later.

Raid On Moscow

BERLIN, Nov. 1.

A big force of bombers raided Moscow last night (Friday), according to the official German

News Agency. German artillery bombarded objectives in Leningrad throughout yesterday, the Agency adds.—Reuter.

'Royal Chaplain' Wins Capetown Event

CAPETOWN, Nov. 1.

The Metropolitan Handicap of £4,000 was won over nine furlongs by Lady Robinson's 'Royal Chaplain', four-year-old which ran well in England two years ago. It beat Lady Robinson's other horse 'Mochesney' by a length and three-quarters in one minute 52-4/5 second with Mr. D.M. Garlick's 'Protex' a neck away third. The respective prices were 7/4, 8/1 and 25/1.

A. I. R. Station Directors Confer

NEW DELHI, November 1.

The thirteenth conference of the Station Directors of All-India Radio was held in Delhi this week. Mr. A. S. Bokhari, Controller of Broadcasting, presided.

Discussions at the Conference covered wide ground affecting All-India Radio Service as a whole with regard to programme, administration and engineering matters. The Conference reviewed A.I.R.'s work in connection with war and the relation of talks of topical and informative interest to the general frame work of broadcast programmes.

It is learnt that All-India Radio stations are conducting experimental research in Indian musical instruments with a view to improving and widening the scope of broadcast musical entertainment. A comprehensive programme of Indian folk songs from All-India Radio stations was also discussed. Arrangements in this connection are almost complete, and it is hoped that a folk song festival programme will be on the air some time this winter.

Air raid precautions for All-India Radio stations, means to improve reception conditions in the larger towns, copyright in spoken-word items, etc., were also among the topics discussed.

Mr. Puckle Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Information and Broadcasting, attended one of the sittings of the Conference.—A. P.

Two More Hunger-Strikers At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1.

Two operatives of the Bleaching Department of the Harivallabh Mulchand Mill started fasting to-day in front of the mill compound on the ground that they were not given dearness allowance. They intend to continue fasting till they get dearness allowance or the mill agrees to refer the matter to arbitration.

The Labour Association is trying to persuade the operatives to give up the fast and resort to the usual method of strike. The Association is also persuading the mill authorities not to endanger the lives of the two operatives and accept arbitration, if it had doubts regarding the payment of dearness allowance.—A. P.

Gujarat P. C. C. Secretary

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1.

Mr. Bhogilal Lala, Congress M. L. A. and Secretary of G. P. C. C., who was involved in a motor accident three days ago was operated upon to-night in hospital.

Mr. Morarji Desai, former Revenue Minister of the Government of Bombay, who was released from Yeravada Jail recently, has taken charge as secretary of G. P. C. C. during the illness of Mr. Bhogilal Lala.—A. P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Delhi 1—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
 4.30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Akhtar Jahan Akbarabadi. 5.20 Trilochan Singh Uberoi. 5.30 Ghulam Fareed. 5.45 Zohra Jan. 6.15 Kusum Jadhav. 6.30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6.40 Asad Ali Khan. 7 Akhtar Jahan. 7.15 Kitabon Ki Baten. 7.30 For villagers only. 8.15 Kusum Jadhav. 8.30 Zohra Jan. 8.50 Next week's programmes. 9.30 B B C News relay. 9.45 It has happened. 9.50 Trilochan Singh Uberoi. 10 Asad Ali Khan. 10.20 Ghulam Fareed. 10.30 Zohra Jan.

Bombay 1—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
 8 a.m. Abhang. 8.5 News in Hindustani. 8.15 News in English. 8.25 Picked from pictures. 8.50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9.10 Sound news. 9.25 Bhavgeeta. 9.35 Bhajana. 9.45 Ghulam Rasool. 10 Master Piroze Dastur. 11 Air Orchestra. 11.15 Manorama Divi. 11.30 News-play. 11.45 Air Bhajan Mandali. 12 noon Amirbai Karnataki. 12.25 p.m. S. Parvkar. 12.40 N. D. Desai. 12.50 Tunes alike. 12.57 News in Hindustani. 1 Azmat Husain. 1.30 News in English. 1.30 Lunch hour music. 2 To-morrow. 5.5 Vimal Desai. 5.15 Jaitarung Solo. 5.25 Ghulam Rasool. 5.40 News in Marathi. 5.45 News in Gujarati. 5.50 Avinash Vyas. 6 News in English. 6.5 News in Hindustani. 6.10 Vimal Desai. 6.20 Local news and announcements. 6.35 Local news and announcements. 6.50 Manorama Divi. 6.45 Dattatraya Shastri Deodhar. 7.5 Ghulam Rasool. 7.15 Variety. 7.30 Amirbai Karnataki. 7.45 News commentary. 7.50 Amirbai Karnataki. 8 News in Marathi. 8.15 News in Gujarati. 8.30 American commentary. 8.45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9.15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9.20 News in English. 9.30 B B C News relay. 9.45 War commentary. 9.55 Listening post. 10 Julia Wortmann. 10.20 Manock Bamboat. 10.30 The Busch Chamber players.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
 8 to 8.5 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8.5 Three Ghazals. 8.15 Hamidi recital. 8.25 to 8.50 As in Bombay I. 8.50 Azmat Husain. 9.10 to 10.30 As in Bombay I.
 41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
 11 to 2.25 p.m. As in Bombay I. 6.18 metres (4,880 kc/s)
 5 to 5.40 p.m. As in Bombay I. 5.40 Gura Nanak's Bhajan. 5.50 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 Dhuon on Dilluba. 6.10 to 7.15 As in Bombay I. 7.15 Interval.
 89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)
 7.30 to 8 As in Bombay I. 8 Master Piroze Dastur. 8.30 to 9 As in Bombay I. 9 Air Orchestra. 9.10 Manorama Divi. 9.20 Ghulam Rasool. 9.30 Master Piroze Dastur. 9.40 Amirbai Karnataki. 10.15 Azmat Husain.

Legal Wife And Children v. Mistress And Illegitimate Children

CLAIMS OF FORMER MUST PRECEDE THOSE OF LATTER, SAYS C. P. M.

In the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Mrs. Najamati Fareedoon Behram-Fram sued Mr. Fareedoon Dhanjishah Behram-Fram, her husband, under sections 488(A) and 488(B) of C.P.C., for maintenance of herself and her daughter Miss Jaloo (aged about 8 years), and for the costs. In her petition she stated the incidents after her marriage in Bombay with the respondent, how he deserted her and their children, how he lived with another woman and his subsequent return to Bombay, how her offer, ignoring the past incidents and of her readiness to live again with the respondent and his refusal even to make provision for herself and her living child (Jaloo), was turned down, and as a last resort she filed this suit for getting a good sum as maintenance, alleging that the respondent, who was working in the West End Watch Co., was earning about Rs. 400, including commission.

After hearing the arguments His Worship passed the following order:—

"The petitioner in this case has filed her petition for maintenance against her husband under section 488(A). Criminal Procedure Code in respect of herself and her daughter Jaloo."

"The petitioner was married to the respondent in Bombay in February 1931 and lived and cohabited with him at Grant Rd. and other places. They appear to have been happy for three years until the respondent came under the influence of a spinster named Mirabai Kalkushra Pantaki and this lady appears to have weaned the affection of the petitioner from her husband. The respondent left the petitioner and went away to Burma and returned from there in the year 1940. It was then disclosed that the respondent had been living on terms of intimacy with this woman Mirabai and there are five children as a result of this relation. The petitioner approached the respondent and offered to forget the past, if he would consent to give up his mistress Mirabai and take her back to live with him. He declined to do so and she was therefore compelled to file the present petition. The respondent has not taken up a contentious attitude and has admitted the case of the petitioner to be substantially correct. He however, has pleaded that the maintenance should be very minimum so as to enable him to be fair to his illegitimate children. I yield all the considerations I can to this plea but I feel that in doing indulgence to the illegitimate children and the mistress one should not forget that the first claim is that of his wife and legally begotten child."

"I hold therefore that the respondent has failed to maintain his wife and the daughter Jaloo. I order the respondent to pay to his wife Nazamati a sum of Rs. 30 per month on or before the 10th of each and every month."

"I also order the respondent to pay a sum of Rs. 20 per month as maintenance in respect of his daughter Jaloo until she reaches the age of 21 (twenty-one) or is married prior thereto. The first of such payments should be made on or before the 10th day of November 1941. I allow maintenance as from the date of filing the petition, e.g. 10th August 1941. No order as to costs. Exhibits to parties producing them."

SCATTERED SELLING IN SHARE BAZAR

Limited Turnover And Narrow Price Changes
MOSTLY MONTH-END TRANSFER BUSINESS

Bombay, November 1.
 It being the end of the month the local Share Bazar was quietly steady with a scattered business. The market was mostly interested in transfer business and it being one-hour session, prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The tone was quietly steady and higher levels attract moderate realising.

Yesterday the Wall-Street market was quiet and under moderate selling. U S Steel shares declined 7/8 at 62 3/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares were 1/4 down at 26 and General Motors closed 1/2 down at 38 1/8 dollars.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened to-day at

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, November 1.
 Century (476) 478 479 474
 Central India (415) 415 413 411
 Kohinoor (562) 562 560 561
 New Great (349) 348 360 361
 Simplex (184) 185 185
 Swadeshi (435) 437 433 431
 Associated Cement (163) 162/12
 Tramways Ordinary (151) 151
 Tata Hydro (185) 185
 Tata Power (1767) 1770 1767
 Tata Steel Defd (2185) 2182 2185 2165
 Tata Steel Ordinary (409) 409 410 406/8
 Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154) 154 153
 Bellapur (269) 260 259 258
 Bombay Steam (370) 370 372
 Bombay Burma (533) 532 528

Rs. 2182 and improved to Rs. 2185. At this level there was moderate selling and the price declined to Rs. 2165. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 409 and after improving to Rs. 410 declined to Rs. 406/8. Bombay Dyeing's shares opened at Rs. 1375 and improved to Rs. 1380, but reacted to Rs. 1376. Century shares were quiet at Rs. 474.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Nov. 1.
 100 Ahmedabad Advance 352 0
 250 BOMBAY DYEING 1378 0
 100 CENTURY 474 0
 100 Colaba 221 8
 100 CENTRAL INDIA 411 0
 100 Coorla 131 0
 250 David 257 0
 250 Dawn 302 0
 1 E. D Sassoon Defd. 2 11 6
 100 FINLAY 261 0
 100 GOKAK 265 0
 100 Hindustan 2400 0
 100 Indore 209 0
 100 Khatau 24 0
 100 KOHINOOR 561 0
 250 LAXMI 650 0
 100 MORARJI 583 0
 250 Model 211 4
 50 MYSORE 132 0
 200 NEW GREAT 349 0
 100 Oosmanshahi 135 0
 100 Foddar 221 0
 100 Phoenix 345 0
 25 Sassoon Silk a 84 0
 1000 Sholapur 5100 0
 50 SIMPLEX 185 0
 100 SWADESHI 436 0
 100 SWAN 246 0
 500 Vishnu 1422 0
 1000 Western 1475 0
 50-100 Baroda 118 0
 25-50 Central 58 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, November 1.
 Following a decline of 10 pts in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 230 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 230/12. At this level there was moderate liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 228, but recovered to Rs. 229 on scattered covering. The tone of the market was quietly steady.
 Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 227/4, but rallied to Rs. 228/4. There was further small buying and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—
 BROACH April/May Rs. 228/12
 OOMRA Dec/Jan'y Rs. 192/12
 OOMRA March Rs. 183/0
 BENGAL Dec/Jan'y Rs. 144/0
 BENGAL March Rs. 146/0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, October 31.
 Highest Lowest Closing
 at 4 p.m.
 Broach A/M 234 1/2 230 233
 Oomra D/J 197 3/4 193 197 3/4
 Oomra Mar. 189 186 189
 Bengal D/J 149 1/2 147 148
 Bengal Mar. 151 148 1/2 150

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 75¢ cent pts at 331.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, November 1.
 Yellow Metal Sheet Rs. 100
 Copper Sheets Rs. 88
 Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, November 1.
 Linseed May 8 9 6
 Wheat January 5 10 0
 Wheat May 6 11 3

PEPPER AND GINGER.

Bombay, November 1.
 Pepper ready per candy 85 0 0
 Pepper Maha Sud 15 86 4 0
 Ginger ready 30 0 0
 Ginger Maha Sud 15 34 8 0

500 Imperial 1615 0
 125-500 Imp. Conty. 400 0
 50-100 India 147 0
 100 Reserve Bank 108 0
 5 Union 7 7 6

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED 162 8
 INSURANCE
 10-50 British India 13 0
 100 Empire 727 0
 15-100 Jupiter 16 11
 20 Mercantile 72 8
 15-75 New India 54 12
 200 Oriental 4555 0
 10-50 Vulcan 10 12

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old 187 0
 1000 ANDHRA VALLEY 1762 0
 10 Ajmer X.D. 12 12
 50 BOMBAY TRAM X.D. 151 0
 100 Bombay Suburban 188 2
 10 Broach 13 6
 100 Karachi 211 4
 100 Poona 217 8
 100 Surat 190 0
 1000 TATA HYDRO 185 0
 1000 TATA POWER 1767 8
 RAILWAYS
 500 Ahmedabad Prantij 877 0
 100 C Province 109 0
 100 Dhond Baramati 104 4
 100 Gujarat 105 0
 100 Mandra Bhon 109 0
 100 Pachora Jamner 99 8
 100 Sara Sirajgani 107 0
 500 Tapti Valley X.D. 643 0
 MININGS
 9 Burma Corp 4 9
 2sh. Indian Copper 2 3 0
 10 Indian Iron and Steel 32 9
 10 SHIVRAJPUR 47 12
 10 Mucund Irr. X.D. 14 0
 30 TATA STEEL DEF 2165 0
 75 TATA STEEL ORD 405 8
 100 Steel Corporation 20 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK 627 0
 10 Air Services 2 14
 50 BELAPUR SUGAR 258 0
 200 Bombay Safe Dep. 650 0
 250 BOMBAY STEAM 392 0
 125 B Burma 525 0
 50 Burma Contry. 178 12
 8sh Br B Petrol 3 6 9
 100 IND BLEACHING 173 0
 50 Ind. Invest Trust 51 0
 100 Indian Radio Def. 605 0
 100 Indian Radio Ord 605 0
 100 Port Canning 96 0
 30 PREMIER Pon X.D. 127 0
 15 Scindia 27 6
 25 Tata Oil 62 4
 10 Tata Chemicals 15 12
 100 Wimco 221 0
 PREFERENCE
 7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1560 0
 6 p.c. Bombay Steam 322 8
 7 p.c. Bom. Tram (TF) 80 4
 5 p.c. Central India (TF) X.D. 643 12
 6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st 122 0
 6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd 118 12
 7 p.c. Tata Hydro 661 4
 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power X.D. 1622 0
 6 n.c. Tata Steel 1st 215 0
 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 153 8
 7 p.c. Vishnu 746 0
 DEBENTURES
 3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb 106 12
 4 p.c. Bombay Telephone 50 2
 5 p.c. Morarji 193 4
 7 p.c. Sholapur 71 6

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, November 1.
 Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at 28/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.023 at 4.033 at London and 4.033 at New York.
 London spot and forward Silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/10/5. The local market was steady.
 Quotations were as under:—Gold Silver
 Ready Rs. 42 4 0 63 0 6
 Karak Rs. 42 4 0 62 13 6
 Magar Rs. 42 3 9 62 12 0
 Sovereigns: Rs. 28/8/9.

LONDON SILVER

London: October 31.
 Spot 23 1/2
 Forward 23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London: October 31.
 Gold Bars Fine per Oz. 28/8/0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay, November 1.
 Groundnuts February 41 8 0
 Highest 41 9 0
 Lowest 41 4 6
 Closing 41 6 0
 Cottonseeds January 34 13 0
 Opening 34 13 0
 Highest 34 13 0
 Lowest 34 8 3
 Closing 34 8 6
 Cottonseeds May 40 4 0
 Opening 40 4 0
 Highest 40 10 0
 Lowest 40 2 0
 Closing 40 8 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, November 1.
 Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
 Ready from Bond Rs. 15/12
 African from Bond Rs. 13/4
 Shipment June Rs. 10/4 F.B.H.
 Shipment September Rs. 10/4 F.B.H.
 Indian Sugars Ready—
 Ordinary Rs. 14/12 to 15/4
 Large grain Rs. 15/5 to 16/4.
 Tone:—Steady.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, November 1.
 Opening a little lower than the previous closing levels, the market moved either way in a narrow range. Tata Deferreds opened at 2106 and after touching 2100 steadily improved to 2130 but finally stood at 2110. Tata Ordinaries opened at 397 and improved to 398 but later declined to 391/8. Textile shares continued to rule with a firm tone with Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1295. Indian Irons were better off at 32/10.
 The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
 Tata Deferreds (2117/8) 2106 2100 2130 2110
 Tata Ordinaries (397/8) 397 98 91/8
 Tata Ordinary 391/8. Tata Deferrd 2110.
 Indian Iron 32/10. Steel Corporation of Bengal 20. Bombay Dyeing 1295. Central India 365. Century 438/12. Gokak 229/5. Kohinoor 490. Simplex 152/8. Andhra Valley 1740. Tata Hydro 184/6. Tata Power 1690. Associated Cement 159. Belapur 225. Bombay Burma Old 510.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 1.
 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-14
 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
 3 per cent 1951-54 Loan 99-13
 3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 100-0
 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 103-4
 4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103-13
 2 per cent War Bonds 101-15
 4 1/2 per cent 1955/56 Loan 114-10
 TAX FREE LOANS
 5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-3
 4 per cent 1953/53 Mysore 116-0
 5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-4
 CORPORATION DEBENTURE
 4 per cent B P T 1947 110-8
 4 per cent M Deb 1947 110-8
 5 per cent M Deb 1965 116-0
 6 per cent M Deb 1954 129-0
 6 per cent K P T 1956 130-0
 Trend: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, November 1.

LONDON:—
 Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 Two months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Three months.

Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B. C. RATES:—
 T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/32

NEW YORK:—
 Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 328 1/2

Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2; 3 1/2

MONTREAL:—
 Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 296 3/4

Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47

JAVA:—
 Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 55 1/2

Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:—
 Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Cross Rates Sh. 1/2 1/2

BERNE:—
 Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil

Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil

Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—
 Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123

Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE:—
 Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158

Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 156

Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—
 Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 85 1/2

Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2

Cross Rates Sh. 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI:—
 Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting

Cross Rates Sh. 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—
 Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D 66.27

Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04

Cross Rates Pcs. 19.5 21.5

LISBON:—
 Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom

Banks buying T T Esc 1.55; D D Esc 1.55

Cross Rate Esc 99.85 100.30

NEW YORK:—
 Cross Rate Dol. 4.03 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold 28-0 Ready.

New York Silver 34 3/4

London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call unquoted

1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent

3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent

9 months 3/4 per cent

Tone:—Very easy

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, October 31.
 The Stock Exchange was generally firm with Industrials the best feature, where Breweries, Stores, Textiles and Rayons improved; Courtaulds advancing 1 shilling 3d. to 35 shillings. Shipings continued on the upgrade, and among Oils there were small changes mostly favourable. Gift-edged Securities and Home Rails moved narrowly, while Indian Loans receded slightly. Kamfers held early gains. After further advance Diamonds met profit-taking closing slightly below the best level. Brazilian Bonds again strengthened, while the Japanese ones finished lower. The Wall-Street market was the quietest.

Paradox Of The Far East

(Continued from Page 9)

Through the intervention of the British Ambassador at Chungking, she was able to fly to that war-time capital of China where she was received by the Kuomintang, the party in power. She was the guest of honour and Mr. Wu-ti-Chen, the General Secretary of the Kuomintang, entertained her and with him she had long talks about the situation in China and the war against Japanese aggression. For the first time she came face-to-face with the realities of the war which had now lasted over four years. "It is remarkable, how the brave Chinese people have stood up to the Japanese. The Japanese with their superior equipment and resources have not been able to penetrate the country. War-torn though she is, China is not war-worn. There is grim determination writ large on the face of every Chinaman, Woman and Child. The war has broken down the economic structure. The cost of living has risen stupendously. The economic front is in a crisis; but the people are in fine fettle and spirit. After four years of war and still ill-equipped, they are confident of victory. Brave fighters, and braver people—no people in the world can beat the Chinese," declared Kamaladevi with admiration and enthusiasm.

As she narrated the story of the heroic Chinese, a bright glow lit up her face. "The Chinese would have long ago 'liquidated' Japan if only American supplies did not flow into Japan," she complained. "But America is pledged to assist China," I protested.

"Who says not?" she retorted. "Facts, however, are facts."

Explaining the point she said that there was no law—at least not till she left the States and for some time after that,—which banned exports to Japan. It was all "cash and carry" business. Japan could pay; China could not. He who pays gets the things. She had endeavoured to probe into the mystery of the "cash and carry" business. "There is no moral value at all in it," she said. "I met American Administration Officials. I questioned them as to how they reconciled the free flow of American supplies into

Japan, while professing "all-out aid" to China. The only reply was that there was nothing in the law which could prevent the trader from selling in the best market and for the best price. I met leading business bosses too. Their excuse was that the Government did not ban exports to Japan. It was a vicious circle," she added. Despite all this, China fights on. Their temper, great heroism and calm confidence mark the Chinese out as a great people who are destined to be the future leaders of Asia and together with the people of India constitute the hope of all the world. That is the impression has she carried with her from China.

With The Chiangs

The war time capital of China is a mountain fortress. About 600,000 people have made it their home. The Chiangs—the Generalissimo and his wife—live far away from the reach of the enemy. The pathway leading to their home is narrow and steep and as one walks on it seems unending. To this house was Kamaladevi conducted and there took place her historic meeting with two of the most romantic personalities of the Orient, nay of the world. There she was received by Madame Chiang-kai-Shek who is the inspirer of many heroic acts and endeavours to defeat the foul machinations and murder squads of the Mikado. "In war time our hospitality is of the roughest; but we make it up with the warmth and cordiality of our welcome", Madame Chiang would say. "Two women I would remember for all time. They have meant so much to me. One is Halide Edib Hanum, that intrepid Turkish lady whose life tells the story of resurgent Turkey battling against foreign intrigue and internal reaction, a great literature and crusader. The other is Mayling Soong Chiang who to-day stands out as the symbol of feminine heroism and brings in the darkest moment of China's struggle for life and liberty a new light of courage and confidence", Kama-

ladevi told me. There she spent days in intimate conversation with the people who are moulding the destiny of a new China. Maybe, a new Asia. She studied their problems and investigated their organisation. "The Chinese Industrial Co-operatives invariably attract attention. This is a war time growth and provides economic sustenance to the people", she continued. She was struck with the rapid growth of all sides of economic activity and the women played a leading role. "There is a great demand in China for hand-loom to weave cotton and silk. In this India can be of help. Just as we sent a Medical Mission which has done much to bring India and China closer together in sympathy and solidarity, so also we can send out an economic mission. The looms and a few experts including women weavers would be an earnest of our continued solidarity with the Chinese people in the hour of their crisis and our eagerness to collaborate with them fully on the economic front."

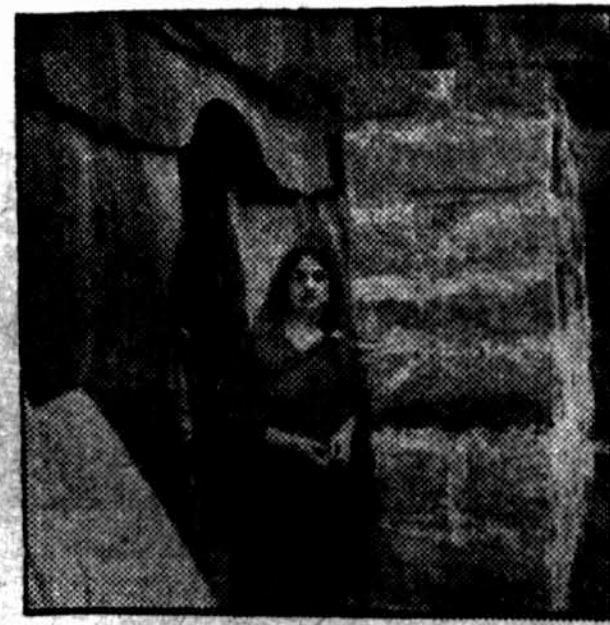
China Will Rise Again

Kamaladevi, while in Chungking, visited the Chinese University. It was when she was there that she had the first experience of the Japanese air raids. "They, the Japanese death-dealers on the air, come in waves, 20 or thereabouts at a time, and rain incendiaries indiscriminately. This goes on day after day and with utmost ferocity. Yet it is remarkable that the people maintain the utmost calm. There is no sign of disorganisation; there is perfect order. Those in the West who despise the orientals as a people without discipline may well learn many things in discipline, morale and organisation from China. The Chinese have, perhaps, the best air raid shelters in the world and they have developed a unique method of air raid warnings. It is said that experts from all over the world go there to study the methods. What is marvellous is the order and discipline in the face of the greatest danger. Six hundred thousand people who inhabit Chungking each has a card in which the particular dug-out in which to take shelter is mentioned. And as soon as the air raid warning goes, they file out of their homes or work places and quietly walk into their respective shelters."

Kamaladevi also saw the Japanese controlled puppet raj in Nanking. Of course she was accorded a cordial welcome. She found also great interest in India there. There too she made the discovery that the much advertised puppet raj of Wang-chi-Wei is built on quick-sand. She expressed a desire to visit some of the village areas, but she was politely told not to make the attempt. Three miles beyond Nanking, City, it is all under military control. The truth, however, is that the area is all barren. With the Chiang Government the population too shifted and in the process removed everything, curios, books, works of art and all. Not even rails and sleepers were left behind. In parts of this Japanese conquered areas, the Chungking Government still rules and collects taxes. If what she saw at Chungking had made her admire the Chinese determination, Nanking brought the conviction that China will never be conquered, that she will emerge victorious in the end.

Homeward Journey

Full of inspiring thoughts and ideas, Kamaladevi came back to Hongkong to catch her boat. But again the old experience awaited her. The old order was to govern her conduct and she was asked to report to the police daily during her stay in the town. "It was an affront which I could not tolerate. I told the police that they could do what they liked, for



Kamaladevi at the entrance of an air raid shelter at Chungking, China.

my part I did not propose to take any notice of the order", said Kamaladevi. And, indeed she went about the town meeting friends and addressing at receptions. Nothing, however, happened.

From Hongkong she sailed for India. 'En route' she landed in Manila and the President of the Philippines accorded her a great reception. She flew to Bagio where there is a small Indian Community. Within a few hours of her arrival there, a spectacular public reception awaited her. She made many friends in Manila before the boat left on its journey towards India.

Singapore and Penang were on the way. The Indians in these places had long been awaiting her visit to them. But to their surprise and to Kamaladevi's disappointment she was not allowed to land at either place. She was confined to the boat. A few days hence when the boat touched Colombo, Kamaladevi managed to slip out of the boat and race round bits of Lanka. "I had planned to spend the night on the shore. I have many friends and I had hoped to renew old acquaintances and have a nice time", she said. "But when I reached the boat in the evening to pick up a few things, I found that the Sleuths of Law were already there. My permit to land had been cancelled." She got in touch with the Minister concerned; but she was helpless. The order obviously came from the Governor. That was the limit. The "boys" in the ship could not understand why a quiet, unarmed and cultured lady should be so shabbily treated. And so from Colombo the boat set sail and came to Bombay where Kamaladevi was accorded a warm welcome. "President Garfield"—for that is the boat by which she came—has many memories for her and the crew will take back the memory of a British Empire lacking in courtesy and chivalry and which treated a harmless lady with insolence.

Wells' 75th Birthday Luncheon

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Speaking at a luncheon in honour of his 75th birthday, H. G. Wells said that such gathering was preposterous. "If you consider the tragic things happening in the world, then it is a shameful thing that you should have come here to celebrate the birthday of an old gentleman with wreaths before he is dead. He hoped that there will be no publicity of this either here or in America. It does you no good to advertise the fact to the world that you are in an advanced state of senility."—Reuter.

"Lucknow University Tagore Library"

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

The Executive Council of the Lucknow University at its meeting held this evening accepted the proposal of Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta (Congress) and decided that the name of the new building of the Lucknow University Library which was recently built at a cost of Rs. 3,00,000 and opened by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces should be named as "Lucknow University Tagore Library" in memory of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. — United Press.



The Philippino Women's League accorded a warm reception to Mrs. Kamaladevi. She is seen with the President of the Philippines who greeted her and welcomed her to the Island.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI-THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION



The late Dewan Bhojraj Chandulmal in whose memory are run all the Prize Competitions of the Balkan-Ji-Bari. His Anniversary falls on November 5.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

To-day our Sikh brothers and Sisters throughout India would be celebrating the birthday anniversary of Shri Guru Nanak. I take this opportunity to wish them Guru Nanak Birthday Greetings and Happiness always!

A brother, Har Mohindra of Rawalpindi, has sent an anecdote from the life of the Guruj. It is reproduced hereunder, and I believe it will teach us a good lesson that God is everywhere.

Guru Nanak Dev

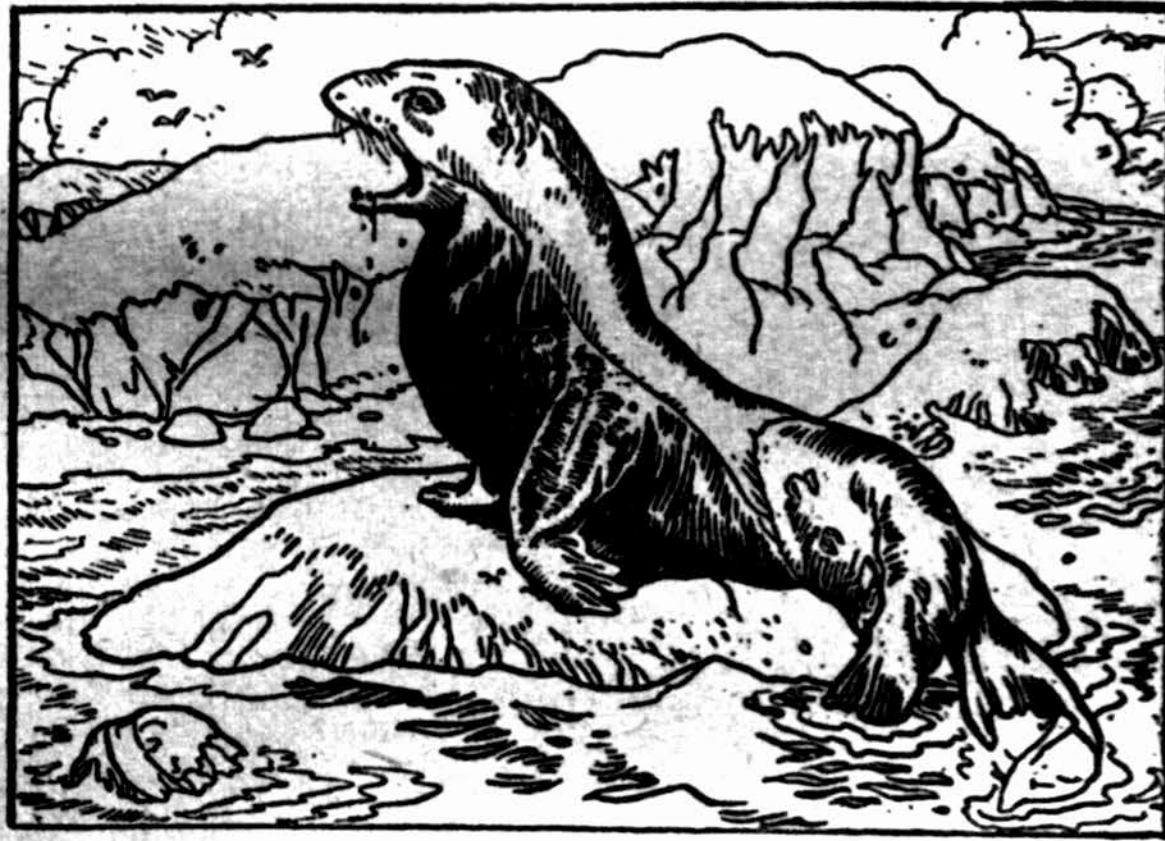
Long long ago, in a village of the Punjab, was born a babe, who was destined to become the founder of Sikhism. His mother said that his first cry was like the laugh of a wise man on meeting his friends.

Nanak sought to know God from his early age. His actions were all good and noble. Later he became a pilgrim. He travelled throughout India, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma and many other places.

Once he visited Mecca, the holy city of Muslims. Mardana, a Muslim minstrel and Guru Nanak's devoted disciple, accompanied him. There they slept in front of the holiest of the Moslem Mosques.

When the Arabian priest noticed them sleeping like that, he said to them, "How dare you sleep with your feet towards God?"

PRIZES COMPETITION FOR ALL



In this puzzle picture you can see a sea-lion resting on a rock. Also hidden in the picture are another sea-lion, a shark, a polar bear, three members of a boat's crew, and an Eskimo dog. Turn the picture round and see if you can discover them all. Mark them with crosses and write on each picture its own name.

Then cut it from here, and paste it on a post card. Mention your full name and home address age, class of studies, school or college, whether boy or girl, and post it to DADA—"Gulistan", KHAR—Bombay 21, so as to reach him within ten days from to-day.

All boys and girls upto sixteen years age can take part in this competition. There is no entry fee. Only those who are enrolled in Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association should also mention their Certificate Number. Several prizes will be awarded. The Judge's decision shall be final.

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-Ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

AGE..... BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan",—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pie stamps to cover postage.

Nanak was bewildered, and calmly replied, "Please turn my feet towards the direction where God may not be".

The priest angrily picked the feet of Guru Nanak and turned them from one place to another, round in a circle.....

And lo! The Mosque was seen in front of Nanak's feet in all directions.

Thus did the priest realise that God is everywhere!

Beginning In The South

A good beginning of the Balkan-Ji-Bari work was made in South India on the Sixteenth Birthday Anniversary of the Association, October 5. Two young enthusiastic friends, Brothers A.



It's wiser being good than bad;
It's safer being meek than fierce;
It's fitter being sane than mad.

—Robert Browning.

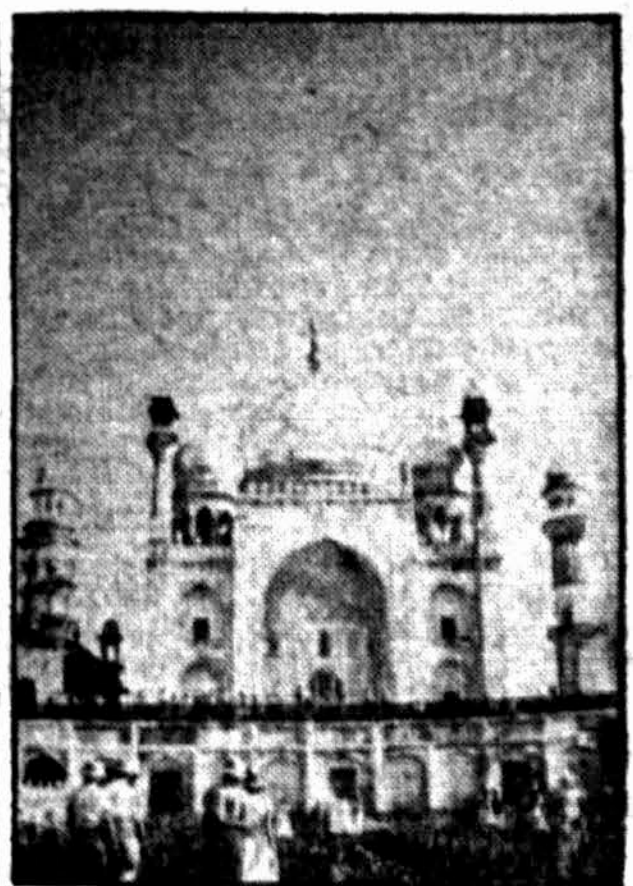
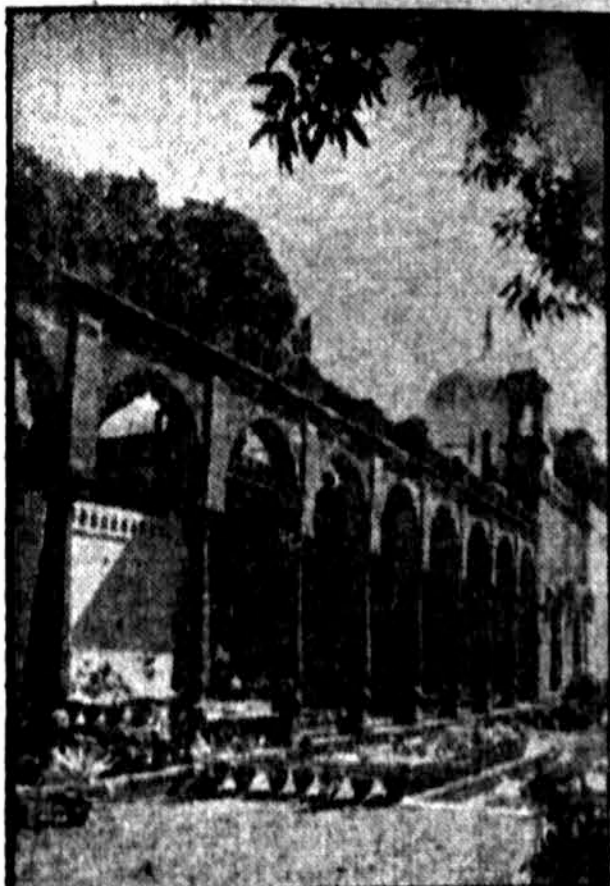
Valdyanathan and S. Sitaraman deserve the credit for the courage in putting forth their efforts to do something for our great Children's Brotherhood in that part of the country.

A gathering of children was held on the evening of October 5, in the compound of the Temple at Karmanal, Trivandrum, under the presidency of Sri A. Chidambaram Iyer. Sports were held on the occasion and speeches were delivered by Brothers A. V. Nathan and S. S. Raman. The President as well as Sri P. S. Mony, Sri K. S. Mony, Sri Sundaram, Sri Vandreeswan and others appreciated the work of the Association. They felt that it was everyone's duty to see that Indian children are trained up in the proper way.

At the end the President distributed prizes to the winners in the sports items, followed by music and "Kolattam" (Krishna and the Gopis), which were very much enjoyed by the audience.

An interesting function in celebration of the Children's Annual Day (Birthday Anniversaries of the Balkan-Ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant) was also held at Baroda on September 30, under the presidency of Shri Krishnalal C. Jhaveri.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada



At Aurangabad (from left to right): Doors of the Mosque; Friends—Babi and Mukta; and Bibi-ka-Maqbara, an imitation of the Taj Mahal at Agra—Photographs by Sis. Sheila Motwane, Child-Editor of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" during her recent visit to Ajanta, Ellora, Aurangabad and Daulatabad with her school (New Era) Party.

'Try Being Spectacular, My Dear,'

Says REGINE

Dear Regine:

My husband is good to me and the children, an excellent provider and pays strict attention to his business. But he is also a philanderer... or so I suspect. He never talks about other women, yet he is away from home a good deal in the evening, and some gossiping friends have told me of seeing him at various places with one woman or another. He doesn't seem to stick to any particular one.

Now I don't suppose he actually makes a habit of running around, because he couldn't and be as successful as he is... but he certainly does some stepping out. Of course I am bewildered. I suppose if I had any self-respect, I would do as my friends suggest—divorce him. Some of them seem to think I am really an immoral person to live with him when I know what he is doing. But I tell them he is my husband, and they can't possibly know his good qualities as I do.

Tell me... should I say anything to him or should I keep on as I am, pretending I don't know why he is late or what he is up to? Inside of me, my heart is just about frozen, but I never let him suspect. The children don't know anything about it. And is there anything I can do to bring him back to me, completely?

JEANNE

Are You A Bore?

The first thing I would do, Jeanne, if I were in your place... is to tell my friends that I am not interested in reports about my husband. It is almost fatal to become too confidential with your women friends where your husband is concerned. Because you never know when they will turn against you for the very things with which they now seem to sympathize. Women will often encourage other women to divorce their mates... and when they do, snub them socially and pass them by in the street. Divorces are invariably more glamorous in theory than in practice unless you are so rich that nothing matters. I take it you are not quite so fortunately situated.

It may be that your husband is bored with things as they are... or that you, my dear... and please forgive me... are a boring person. Many women (and men too) are, you know.

Many people simply must have

Dr. Patterson's

FEMALE PILLS

(OAKAY Brand)

Since 1910, these pills have been successfully used in England and Europe by millions of women for menstrual IRREGULARITIES and DELAYS and for RE-STARTING ABSENT PERIODS. Safe, effective and quick in action they give results in 3 to 7 days.

Sold in three strengths at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6 per bottle. The last strength is for obstinate cases and is most effective. See that you get "OAKAY" Brand pills.

Available at all leading chemists or direct (postage free) from GAMBERS AND SON LTD. Bombay 5.

Literature sent postfree.

variety in their lives. It feeds their souls and their imaginations and keeps them young. There are others who are content like a donkey on a mill wheel... to follow a carrot held out before them and never ask for a change.

Men who are inventive in business are in many ways like artists. They like the play of colour and the lights upon the prisms of existence. Very few women have enough originality to keep these men eternally pleased.

Try To Be Spectacular

Your husband may be devoted to you and to the children... but feels he has a right to reach out and snatch at something more glamorous than the home fire-side... regardless of its warmth and comfort.

Why don't you try being spectacular now and then... do things differently... buy daring hats (if you are the type); go out of town without announcing your departure until after you have gone... pique his curiosity... and make him realize that you are also a human being.

Perhaps you are perfectly contented with your situation... and your lot in life. But nothing is so necessary as change... and persons must learn to adapt themselves to the change in humans just as they learn to adapt themselves to the change in seasons.

Hang On To Him

If you want your husband back work for it thoughtfully. Make

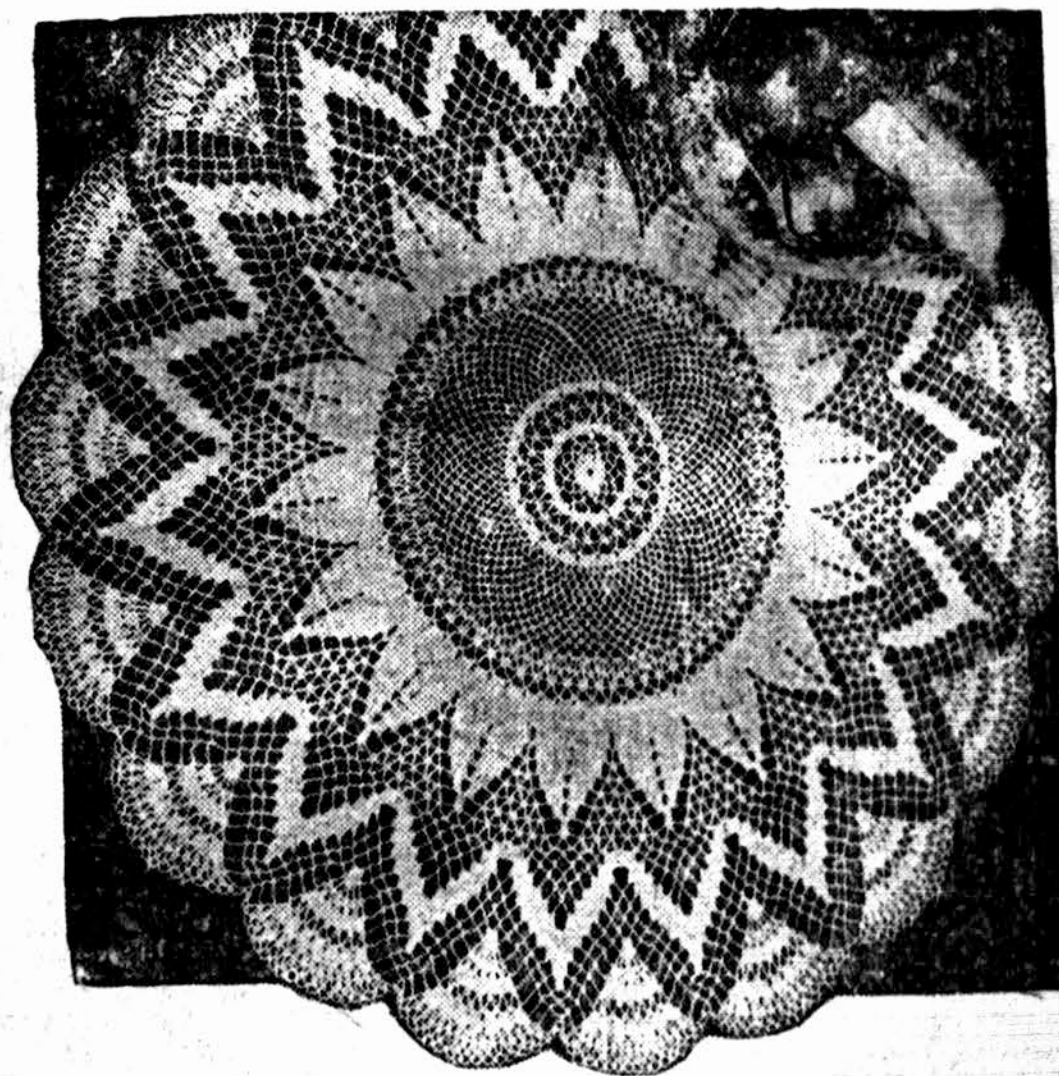
your moves intelligently and try to absorb some glamour, some mystery, along with your steps. I would hang on to him, by all means... whether you decide the

A PAGE FOR WOMEN



The casual cotton dinner dress leads an active life these informal evenings. For dining, for informal dances at the club, for a thousand-and-one other occasions after dark, nothing takes the place of a cool washable cotton dance or dinner frock. Some of the nicest are in pique, either in white or colours, while embroidered batiste, organdie, sprigged dimity and even gingham are popular runners-up. The styles are simple and youthful, usually with fitted midriff and gracefully flaring skirt. With the whites, you wear coloured accessories—with the colours, you wear white finishing touches.

The informal dinner frock sketched at left is of flame colour pique, with interesting bodice treatment and ruffled collar of white embroidery.



SIMPLICITY is an outstanding quality in this centrepiece. It crochets up quickly, which makes it doubly attractive. You will want it for your best table. It is also practical in size, measuring 21 inches in diameter.

above experiment or not. For good providers and considerate and thoughtful husbands and fathers are not found often... not even on a bramble bush.

Week-End Trip To Mars!

Don't Laugh At The Rocket Idea—They Once Laughed At Aeroplanes, Too!

SOME fine day a sprucely uniformed gentleman is going to cup hands around his mouth and roar: "Any more for the Sky-lark?"

If there are any more they're going to hurry up a duralumin gangway, pass through a strange, metal-walled room ornamented with nothing more than a couple of one-ton doors and a pressure gauge or two, thence into the streamlined, space-saving interior of a tremendous, bullet-shaped object that was born of a Chinese trick. Then they will depart, not for Margate, nor Douglas, nor Santa Monica Beach, but for the Moon, Mars, Venus, or perhaps somewhere far beyond the Asteroid Belt ...

The Chinese Invented It!

Centuries ago the Chinese fiddled around with a devil-dirt of their own invention. They found that if you packed it into a tube which was stuffed at one end, and the gunpowder was fired, the whole contraption could be made to soar skyward with an extremely satisfactory noise and an equally satisfactory smell. The Chinese had invented the rocket!

Civilization, being civilization, considered its warlike aspect. Sir William Congreve tried rockets as missiles against the French, "causing the enemy to take much umbrage."

Interest in the subject remained mild and erratic until shortly before the Great War, when a Russian named K. E. Ziolkowsky produced a book called "A Rocket into Cosmic Space", and followed it with a second entitled "Exploration in Cosmic Space by Means of Reactionships".

Some scientists were all set to acclaim K. E. as a new Messiah, or to pillory him as the Mad Moujik of Minsk, when the Great War intervened. All notions of getting away from this world were dropped while everybody concentrated on the job of ushering others into the next and making the survivors safe for preposterousness. With the war over, the dead buried, and returned heroes placed in comfort on the dole, the great minds had time once more to consider a means whereby they could discover whether or not the Moon really was made of green cheese.

Space-Conqueror

With amazing rapidity there appeared a large number of books eulogizing the rocket as a potential space-conqueror, written in several languages, most of them by experts of international reputation. Genuine experimen-

tation—first by individuals, next by groups—followed. The individuals concentrated mostly on so-called post-rockets, powder-fuelled gadgets that could be made to carry loads of mail over natural obstacles such as high mountains, wide rivers, or stretches of ocean between the mainland and lonely islands. But pukka rocketeers regard experimentation with modern versions of devil-dirt, as childish, if not archaic. The rocket as they conceive it is a thing less simple, infinitely more powerful, and boosted with liquid fuel. It is,

two of his assistants, Angelika Buddenbohrer and Friedrich Kuhr, were fatally injured by a sudden explosion of their very unstable fuel.

Similar organisations sprang to life in other countries. Russia's experimentation was partly open, presided over by professors of the G.I.R.D. (Institute for the Study of Reactive Movement), and partly secret, within the framework of the immense "Osoaviakhim" the Soviet Territorial Army. The latter body was responsible for the spectacular fifteen-mile ascent of the stratosphere bal-

co-workers. The "American Rocket Society," with reputed strength of about six hundred, has its own large and well-equipped flying field close to New York, and regularly publishes a highly technical magazine called "Astronautics".

The indisputable fact that fascinates all these gentlemen is that a rocket can fly in a gaseous medium of any tenuousness right down to a perfect vacuum. In fact, the rarer the medium the better the rocket functions. Contrary to popular supposition it does not require some sort of fulcrum against which to push. Its explosive fuel releases energy in all directions, the sidewise thrusts counterbalancing each other and becoming lost on the walls of the rocket, the backward thrust—called the "action"—being expelled freely from the tail, the forward thrust—known as the "reaction"—pushing forward the head and thus creating motion.

Will Go Places

The less an explosive is obstructed, either by atmosphere or anything else, the more violently it disintegrates into its component gases. Similarly, a rocket firing "in vacuo" will do so with astonishing vim, and will go places with much gusto. A few years ago Professor Goddard had progressed so far with his rocket research that his newest model, a gyroscopically stabilised rocket of fair size, ascended from the plains of New Mexico and climbed toward the zenith at a vertical speed exceeding 500 m.p.h.

But a rocket in free space cannot have any such thing as speed in the common-place sense of reaching a particular velocity and maintaining it as a constant. Rockets do not, and cannot, travel at any especial speed and Goddard's record merely represents the average he got by dividing his contraption's covered distance by the time it took to do the covering. Actually, rockets travel under constant acceleration or deceleration.

3,000 m. p. h.

Thus, if we conceive an imaginary rocket setting out for Mars as being capable of an acceleration of 1,000 m.p.h., it will be going at that rate at the end of the first hour, 2,000 m.p.h. at the end of the second hour, 3,000 at the end of the third and so on. Providing that it can maintain its output of power, without interruption, it will build up its progress until it is doing something like 18 miles per second, or even better. Such a speed as 18 miles per second is, of course, fantastic. A rocket-ship, going at that awful velocity, would kill every human being on board.

Or would it? Eighteen miles per second is approximately the speed at which the earth goes around the sun, together with you and millions of other humans. What shocks the human body is not speed, but acceleration or deceleration. There are definite limits to what our carcases can withstand—but we haven't found them yet. By the fastest mode of travel yet tried (a vertical dive in an aeroplane), it has been ascertained that we can endure at least an acceleration of three and a half gravities. Which is more than is needed to take us to Mars in time short enough to suit our patience ...

Back In The Space-Port

Back in the space-port the last comers are hurrying up that duralumin gangway. They pass through that strange little room which the crew know as the air-lock. They settle themselves comfortably in their cabins the outer walls of which are of meteor-resisting beryllium steel, with a layer of ozone compressed in the double shell to swallow the bombardment of cosmic rays which pervade all space.

(Continued On Page 30)



Mikado's Next Step?

—New Masses.

in fact, no longer a rocket. It is a reaction motor.

The first organization of genuine rocketeers was the "German Interplanetary Society," founded in 1927 by Max Valler and Johannes Winkler. It commenced actual experimentation a year later, when Valler succeeded in recruiting Fritz von Opel, prominent automobile manufacturer. In collaboration with V. W. Sander, a maker of explosives, von Opel turned out several rocket-driven cars, in one of which he knocked up over 180 m.p.h. Later he did over 90 m.p.h. in a rocket-driven aeroplane. In 1928 a rocket-powered glider of the "Rhön-Rossitten-Gesellschaft" flew its first triumphant mile.

First Martyrs

Soon afterward the Germans provided the first martyrs to this new venture. Max Valler was killed in a premature explosion of rocket tubes while testing liquid fuel in a new car he had built; von Opel died after a crash during one of his experiments; Reinhold Tiling sent a winged rocket to a height of nearly 2,500 feet before he and

loon, "Osoaviakhim Sirius," piloted by Prokofieff. France had her rocketeers. Austria formed the "Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Raketen-technik". Smaller, less active bodies existed in Holland and elsewhere.

The Reaction

Britain jumped into the swim when Wallasey engineer P. E. Cleator, author of "Rockets Through Space," formed his "British Interplanetary Society." The organization prospered, attracting to its membership such people as Dr. Otto Steinitz, Count Zeppelin, and H. Grindell Matthews, of "death ray" fame. Later the Society moved to London, where it still exists under the leadership of Professor A. M. Low.

The Americans have contributed the most toward the development of the rocket. They have several societies, some small and not very active. Three groups have brought them to the fore: the "Cleveland Rocket Society," the large and powerful "American Rocket Society," and the Guggenheim - subsidized, highly scientific group of Professor Goddard and his Clarke University

CURED!



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—RELIEVES Head-ache—

Puzzles and Pastimes

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE
PAGE 30

COMRADES

(Continued from page 5)

shy so far. Although we do patrols almost every day, the observer posts tell us that the Nazis often turn back as soon as our fighters are seen. The General commanding this area is most helpful and friendly towards us. The only trouble is that, when I am going to bed about 10-30 p.m., he often has a conference which lasts until 1 a.m."

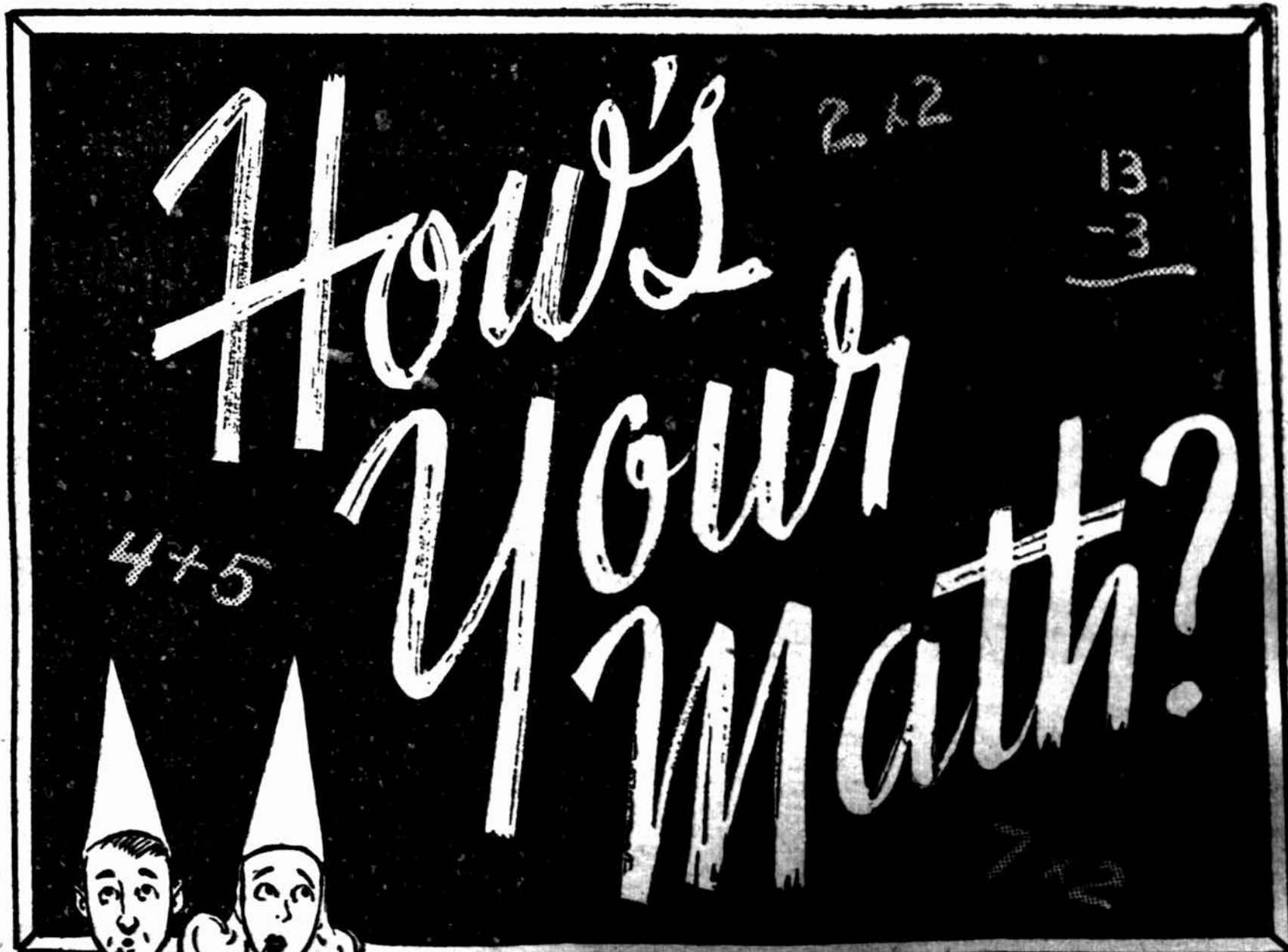
The letter goes on to describe one such meeting at which the Russian General and an R. A. F. officer conferred in a large bath house full of steam! One day Russian pilots invited some of the British wing to dinner. After everything that it was possible to toast had been duly toasted, the Russian General and the R. A. F. Commanding Officer honoured what appeared to be an old Russian custom requiring them to tread a measure together! Our C. O., says the correspondent, had a pretty fair shot at it and seemed to gain general approval.

So over strange territory and in unusual weather and climatic conditions but against a common foe, the men of the R. A. F. bring more planes and more guns to help the Russians. Very few know the other's language. But their fighters rear harmonious duets, and their guns bark in unison as they dive to attack side by side. In comparison with the size of the Russian front and the tremendous resources which both the Soviet and Germany are hurling into the struggle, the R. A. F. wing is not a large force. Geography is not on the side of Britain. But the value of the R. A. F.'s assistance is not only to be measured by the number of aircraft operating. Their presence in Russian territory is symbolical of the British alliance and a direct encouragement to the Soviet army, as it doggedly dispels the legend of German invincibility.

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KAMALA WORKS.
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.



TRICKY QUESTIONS

1. What two numbers multiplied together will produce 77?
2. How much is a third and half-a-third of five?
3. If a turkey weighs 10 pounds and half its own weight, what is the weight of the turkey?

SALARY PLANS

In order to test the mental qualifications of his prospective employees, a business man offered them their choice of two plans of salary increase:

1. An increase of \$200.00 each year.
2. An increase of \$50.00 every six months.

Which plan would you prefer and why?



CENSUS PUZZLE

THE census taker called on Mrs. Jones. She had 15 children, all born one and one-half years apart. The oldest child, Jane, would not give her age, but she admitted that she was just seven times older than Tommy, the youngest child. What is Jane's age?



Figure Tricks



YOU can arrange the figures, 15, 36, 47, 98, 100, to 9, as above, so that by adding them together they amount to 100.

Can you figure out another way of doing this without using fractions?

POTATO RACE

EACH contestant in a potato race was allotted 50 potatoes. They were placed along the ground in a straight line. The distance between the first and second was one yard, between the second and third three yards, between the third and fourth five yards, and so on—an increase of two yards for each successive potato. The contestants starting from the spot occupied by the first potato had to pick each one up, take it to a basket as the starting point and then go after the next until each one was returned to the basket separately. What distance did each contestant have to travel to pick up the fifty potatoes?

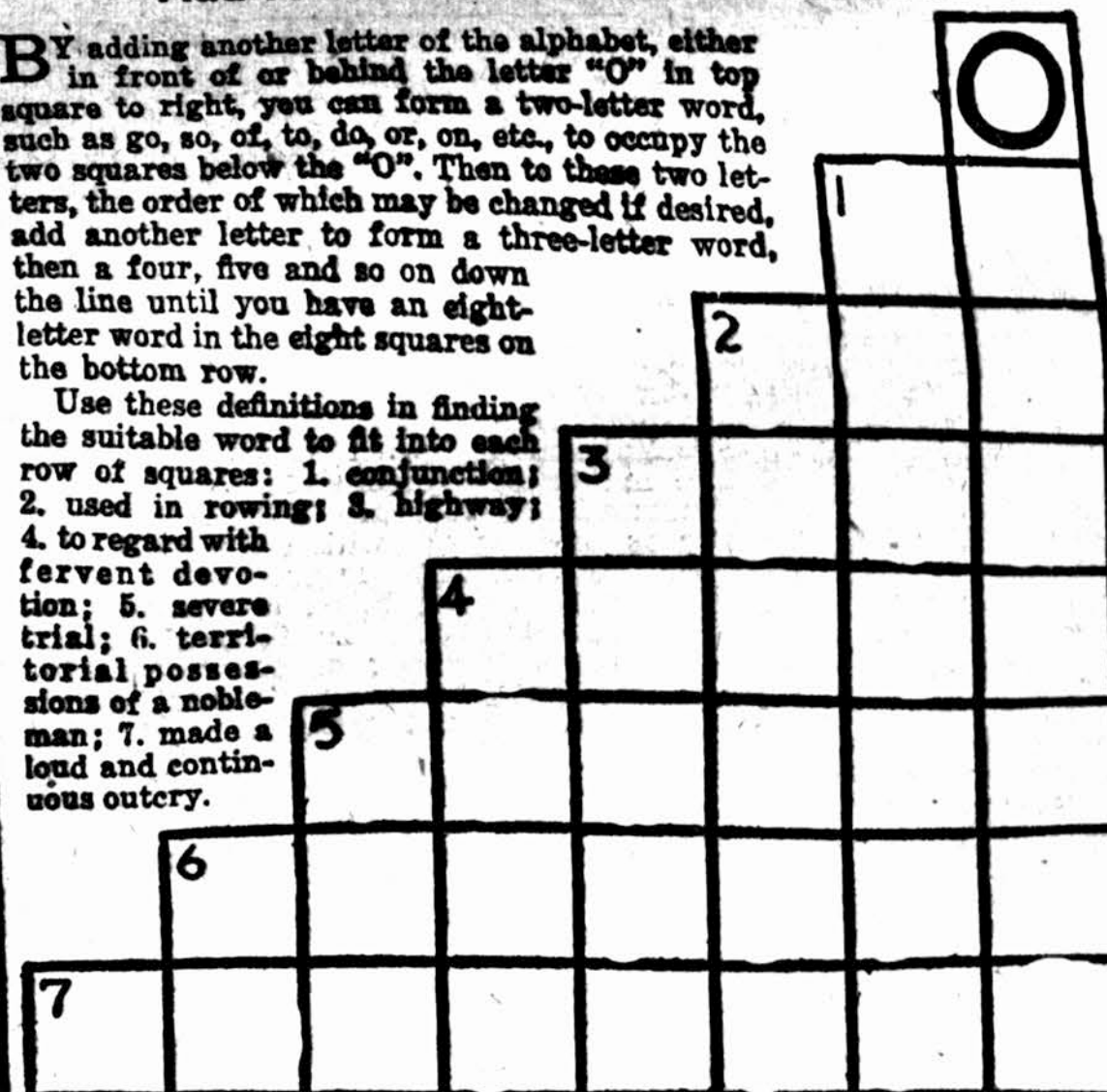
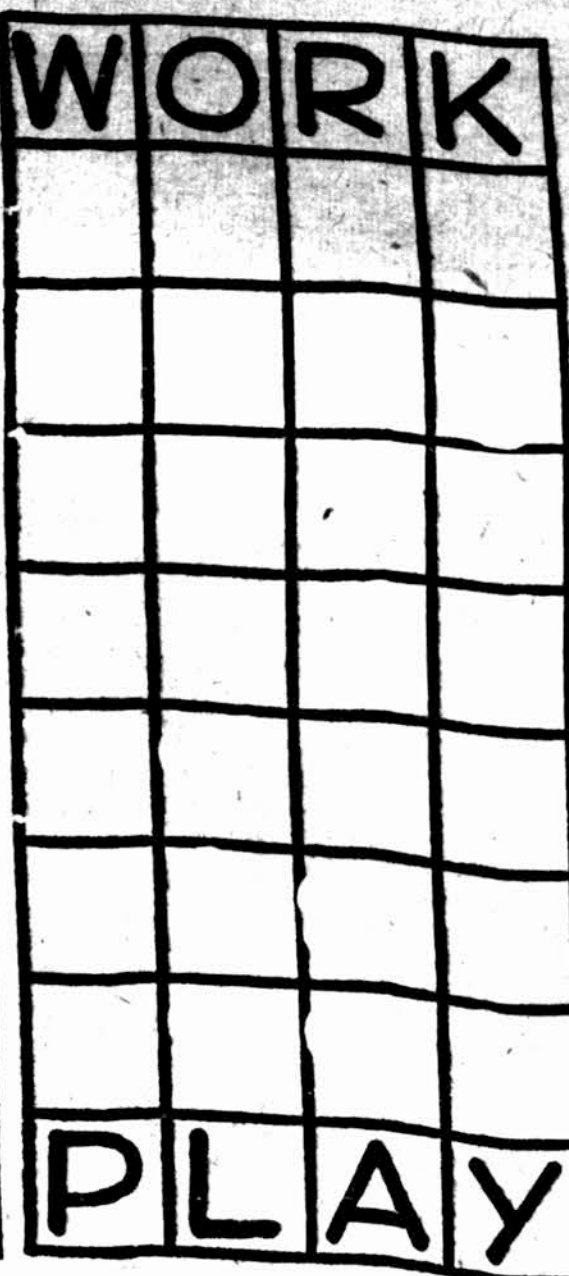
DIGIT MAGIC

IF you multiply 51,249,876 by 8 (using all the nine digits only once) the answer is 153,749,628 (which also contains the nine digits). A similar problem is to multiply 16,583,742 by 9 and the answer is 149,253,678 in which instance the nine digits are again used. Now, use 6 as your multiplier and try to arrange the eight remaining digits so that when they are multiplied the nine digits will again be contained in the answer.

Add-A-Letter: A New Word Game

BY adding another letter of the alphabet, either in front of or behind the letter "O" in top square to right, you can form a two-letter word, such as go, so, of, to, do, or, on, etc., to occupy the two squares below the "O". Then to these two letters, the order of which may be changed if desired, add another letter to form a three-letter word, then a four, five and so on down the line until you have an eight-letter word in the eight squares on the bottom row.

Use these definitions in finding the suitable word to fit into each row of squares: 1. conjunction; 2. used in rowing; 3. highway; 4. to regard with fervent devotion; 5. severe trial; 6. territorial possessions of a nobleman; 7. made a loud and continuous outcry.



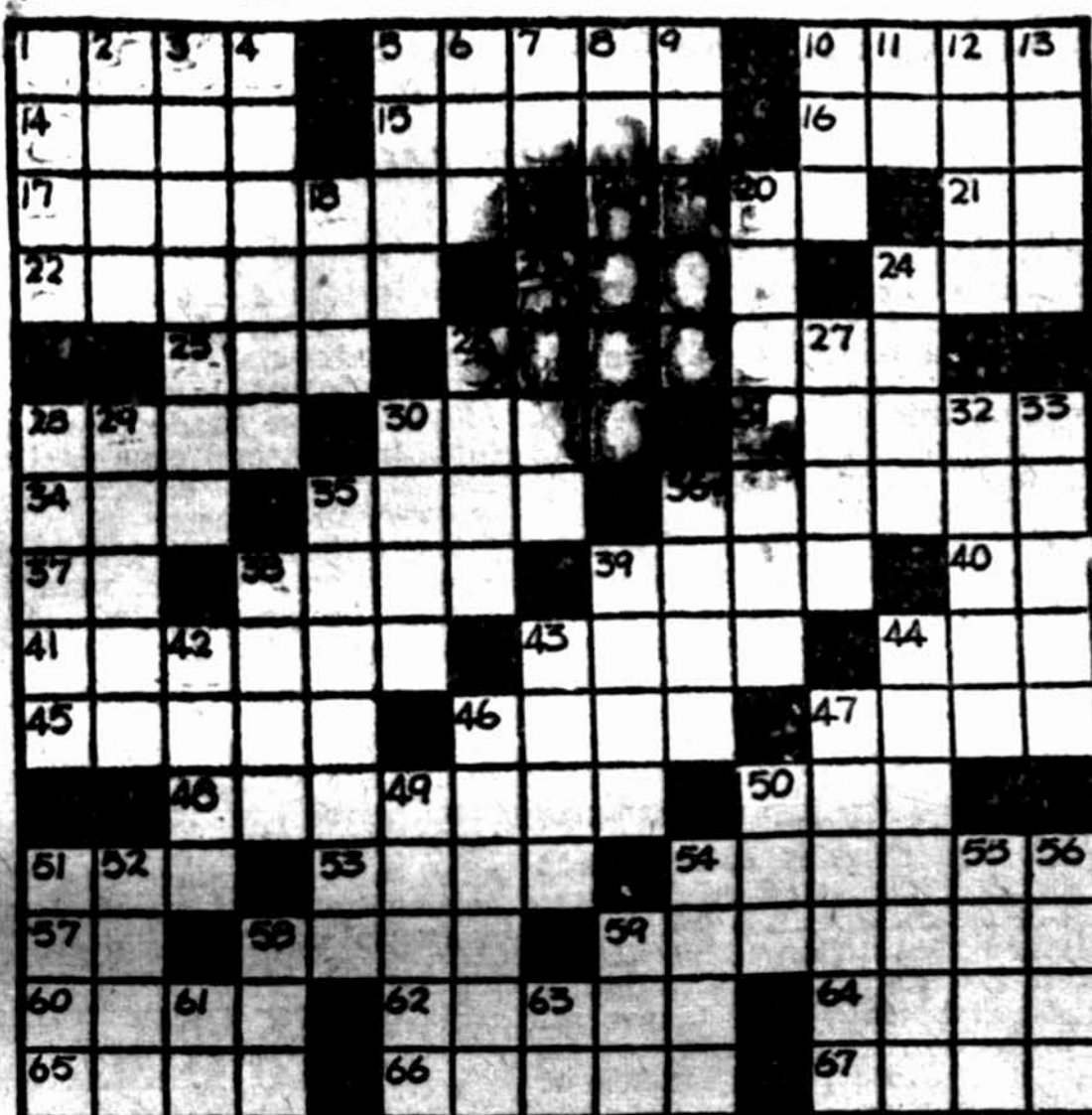
You can stop work and play any time you like, but it takes you eight steps to achieve the transformation in this word-ladder.

Change only one letter at a time, but leave a good word with each step.

CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLES — WITH QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

HORIZONTAL

- 1—Exclamation
- 2—What Roman goddess was identified with the Greek Aphrodite?
- 3—Courts
- 4—Wan
- 5—Egg-shaped
- 6—What queen was on the throne in England when Alexander Pope was at the height of his career?
- 7—Issue from a source
- 8—Springs for drying
- 9—Symbol for tellurium
- 10—Degrade
- 11—Only this and nothing more
- 12—What Greek goddess was connected with the Roman Aurora?
- 13—Partook of food
- 14—What is the missing name; Moor was the scene of Royalty's defeat in 1644?
- 15—What English philosopher wrote "An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding"?
- 16—Impediments
- 17—Lift up
- 18—Anglo-Saxon money of account
- 19—Writing table
- 20—Edge
- 21—Note of the musical scale
- 22—Steeps in liquid
- 23—Who was the Greek goddess of discord?
- 24—What is the most important river in Italy?
- 25—What is the local name for Mount Helim?
- 26—Rome's pace
- 27—Crazy
- 28—What is the Chinese name for the Gobi Desert?
- 29—Who wrote "Back to Methuselah"?
- 30—Birthmark
- 31—Early
- 32—Color
- 33—Possesses
- 34—Paradise
- 35—Pay attention to
- 36—Abraham's birthplace
- 37—Thought
- 38—Having a toothed margin
- 39—Main point
- 40—Cant
- 41—Enough (poetical)
- 42—Food for horses
- 43—What French city, capital of Rhone, has the largest silk manufacture in the world?



67—Have

VERTICAL

- 1—Initiated
- 2—Crippled

- 3—Of what State is Montgomery the capital?
- 4—To which branch of the United States Congress does each State send two representatives?

- 5—Cast a ballot
- 6—Who is the mother of mankind?
- 7—What is the chemical symbol for sodium?
- 8—Pronounces
- 9—Clairvoyants
- 10—Existed
- 11—Upon
- 12—On the top of
- 13—Observes
- 14—Who was the mother of Poor Gnat?
- 15—What is the chief city of Michigan?
- 16—One of the Gospels
- 17—Girl's name
- 18—Crowd
- 19—Rowing implements
- 20—Those who entertain guests
- 21—What character in "David Copperfield" was very "umble"?
- 22—What is the second letter of the Greek alphabet?
- 23—Leaf
- 24—Wear away
- 25—Reduced to a lower grade
- 26—Forehead
- 27—Gibbon recorded the decline and fall of what empire?
- 28—Periods of time
- 29—Vehicles
- 30—At that time
- 31—What state is bounded on the north by Canada and on the south by Wyoming and Idaho?
- 32—Solid or greasy
- 33—One who controls at will
- 34—Paragon
- 35—What lustrous malleable metal is used for making food containers?
- 36—Who was considered the leader of the French romantic movement in the Nineteenth Century?
- 37—Melody
- 38—Permits
- 39—An English town famous for its college
- 40—Small salamander
- 41—Pronoun
- 42—Put on
- 43—Street (abbr.)
- 44—Depart

savings. There were people of authority in the financial world who thought that a total of £100,000,000 would be a reasonable achievement. It soon became apparent that this estimate would be largely exceeded. As the first twelve months' period drew its close, Sir Robert Kindersley set the figure of £475,000,000 as the goal to aim at the year's total. This figure was actually exceeded. Including investments in the Post Office Issue of the 3 per cent War Loan the Post Office Issue of National War Bonds and investments in Ulster Savings Certificates the small savers' contribution to war finance reached a total of £482,043,375.

THEIR SHILLINGS FIGHT HITLER!

(Continued from page 2)

All classes can help the War Savings Campaign because everybody can use a form of investment suitable to his or her circumstances.

Small Investors Help

People of small means can make deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank or a Trustee Savings Bank, where sums from 1 upwards will be accepted. They can also buy 15 Saving Certificates (if need be, by instalments of from 6d. upwards). Defence Bonds at 5s each are also available. These are the three channels through which "small investors" can help the nation.

Wealthier people, business houses and large corporations can buy National War Bonds.

To draw special attention to the War Savings Campaign, and to give it the stimulus of concentrated effort, National Savings and War Weapons Weeks have been organised. War Weapons Weeks are local special efforts whereby cities and towns set about providing savings which, lent to the State, are a considerable reinforcement of the funds available for the purchase of armaments.

A large number of places have run Weeks of this kind. The results have been gratifying, some of the amounts realised being: Liverpool £11,808,741; Edinburgh £10,234,053; Manchester £7,152,495; Westminster £4,111,277; Leeds £3,741,500; Birmingham £3,149,575; Bradford £3,061,755; Tyneside £2,680,000; Bristol £1,490,000; Cardiff £1,314,267.

Amongst the developments to which the National Savings Committee has given active attention is the setting up throughout the country of Honorary Official Agents—stores and shops which enable their customers to buy Savings Certificates and Savings Stamps in the course of their ordinary shopping. Several thousands of these Honorary Official Agents are at work.

More Than Expected

The first year of the War Savings Campaign ended in November, 1940. At the opening of the Campaign the number of Savings Groups in England and Wales was about 40,000. This number grew to 160,000 and the grand total, groups in Scotland and Ulster included, was over 170,000.

When the War Savings Campaign was inaugurated, no specific sum was officially set up as a goal for the first twelve months of the effort to increase small investors'

Soaked to the Skin

.... but I wasn't afraid of a cold

I knew just what to do to avoid catching cold. As soon as I reached home and changed my clothes, I got out the Mistol—quick!

I put a few drops of Mistol in each nostril—and when I felt Mistol's soothing medication trickling down my throat, I knew I was safe from a cold.

Despite that soaking, I didn't even sneeze once! Mistol is certainly reliable in preventing colds—and in bringing relief from catarrh, stuffed-up head, and Calcutta throat. Doctors say you should use Mistol regularly because it removes germs carrying mucus from the nose and throat. You then avoid many contagious ailments that originate there.

For sale at all chemists, stores, and bazaars

Avoid colds with

Mistol

MM 10

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

M. P's. 'Hundred And One Jobs' In Wartime

By RENNIE SMITH

Not only has the House of Commons based on the democratically elected representatives of the British people survived the challenge of the grimmest war ordeal recorded in history, but it is an essential reason why we are fighting the Nazis. Never was free discussion by elected representatives of the people more important.

A Member of Parliament in wartime, like every private citizen, has to take on extra duties. Members are active in all three of the fighting services. They are in the Home Guards, doing fire service, and engaged on innumerable wartime committees and a hundred and one jobs in the mobilisation of democracy for war. They work not only in but away from Westminster.

For example, we have had the return of Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Vernon Bartlett from Moscow. We were told, too, that Mr. Attlee the Lord Privy Seal, is to take part in the proceedings of the important New York Conference of the International Labour Office. Mr. George Hall, another Labour member and Under Secretary for the Colonies, has just returned from a visit to the West Indies. And every now and again we get notice from Mr. Speaker after six months have elapsed that another Member of Parliament reported missing in the war must now be presumed dead.

Debate On Two Issues

The House really warmed up to two subjects. One was the discussion about the position of ministers of religion in wartime. The other dealt with more adequate organisation of man-power and woman-power. The religious one arose out of claims that the Oxford Group should have their leaders exempted from the provisions of wartime occupations. British law now defines the position of ministers of religion in these terms as eligible for exemption from military duties: "a man in the Holy Orders or a regular minister of any religious denomination". In the schedule of the Acts a min-

ister is further defined as "a man who has since before September, 1939, been engaged whole time by a recognised religious body in religious work analogous to that of a regular minister of any religious denomination, and continues such work without interruption".

The Oxford Group, whose title is misleading, is a religious revival movement under the leadership of an American citizen, Dr. Frank Buchman. His Evangelists never had a title at law to come within the exempting regulations.

Defence Of Minorities

In Wartime

What was of deep interest was the passion displayed in the defence of minorities in wartime. A minister of religion, the House said, if he can prove his vocation as defined by law, shall have all the protection of the law.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, whose job it was to determine the application of the law, made one of his best speeches since he entered the House. Saying that in his youth he had made some study of comparative theology, Mr. Bevin added, "Religion is a great and universal emotion. It is in every man from the aborigine to the highest intellectual. The difficulty and quarrels come in when we attempt to crystallise it into a ritual, not a great emotion which is the basis of human affairs. I feel that very strongly".

So did the House. Mr. A. P. Herbert, the well-known author member for Oxford, in a second outstanding contribution to this debate, bluntly asked the question whether the Oxford Group was "in every way politically above suspicion". He charged Dr. Buchman with not being a true friend of Great Britain. Mr. Herbert contended that the influence of the Oxford Group has been to weaken the fibre of countries like Denmark and was, in fact, a service to the disruptive, destructive work of Nazism in Europe.

Use Of Women In Industry

The other debate, on the effective use of man and woman-power, showed the House in its

most earnest mood. There were clear signs of dogged pressure from all sides of the House to raise industrial production to its most efficient level. Miss Megan Lloyd George made an effective plea for better organisation and use of women, especially young women, in industry.

Sir Ralph Glyn, a Conservative member and Service man, in outspoken language urged that it was essential that the human factor should be appreciated throughout the army and that "in addition to medical examination there should be some form of intelligence test, if you like to call it so, by which you are really able to fit a square peg into a square hole and a round peg into a round hole."

WEEK-END TRIP TO MARS!

(Continued From Page 27)

The uniformed gentleman has shouted for the last time. "Any more for the 'Skylark'?" The airlock closes. Down in the engine-room a flow of liquid oxygen and liquid hydrogen goes through the injectors into the firing chambers. The volatile stuff is sparked at the press of the navigator's key.

With an immense spurt of mistiness and a tremendous ear-splitting bellow from half a hundred great rocket tubes, the "Skylark" heaves her bullet-like length upward, plummets into the clouds.

Comfortably seated in the tiny saloon bar, a philosophic gentleman is admiring the parade of the jewelled heavens, and pondering over the adventurous past. He remembers that the first man who opened an umbrella in Philadelphia was arrested. That the first man in England to drive a saw-mill by water power was mobbed. That the inventors of railroads and telegraphs were called mad. That George III said that the lightning conductor was impious. That Harvey, who discovered and demonstrated the circulation of the blood was called crack-brained. That Lister was blackballed by the London Surgical Society, and that the first English railway was passionately denounced in the House of Commons.

"No Practical Use"

He smiles as he recalls that in 1907 the First Lord of the Admiralty rejected an offer of co-operation from the Wright brothers on the ground that his experts "were satisfied that aeroplanes could be of no practical use." He also remembers that three or four decades later mankind was spending more on one day's warfare than it would cost to build two or three ships like the "Skylark".

In due time a high whine comes creeping down from a bowl of sky over a desert of reddish sand.

NATARAJA IN THE MARKET PLACE

(Continued from Page 6)

But of late there are several mushroom collections of these images, all over the country, and there is quite a brisk trade in this art, as used to be in Maghul and Rajput paintings a decade or two ago. There are bronze collectors who try to pass off new ones as old and advertise their goods as rare and unique collections. There are "stapathis" who make them to order and make them look old so that the so-called connoisseurs may make money on them.

There are private collections in the cities of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, ninety per cent of which are new images made to order within the last five or six years but which are described and praised as Chola period images. A distinguished friend of mine, who is interested in these things, was recently induced to pay a fancy price for six new images, which were passed off as old, and a so-called expert, who was called to examine them, swore that they were genuine 11th and 12th century pieces.

The craze for these bronzes is such to-day that even people who are not usually art-minded have begun to collect them in the hope of making money some day; and soon a mass production may follow. The saddest feature of it all is that an art so noble in its conception, so ancient in its tradition, and so religious in its character, an art that inspired such sculptors as Rodin, Epstein and Bourdelle to sing the highest praises in its favour should have now become a thing of barter and bargain, of speculation and swindle!

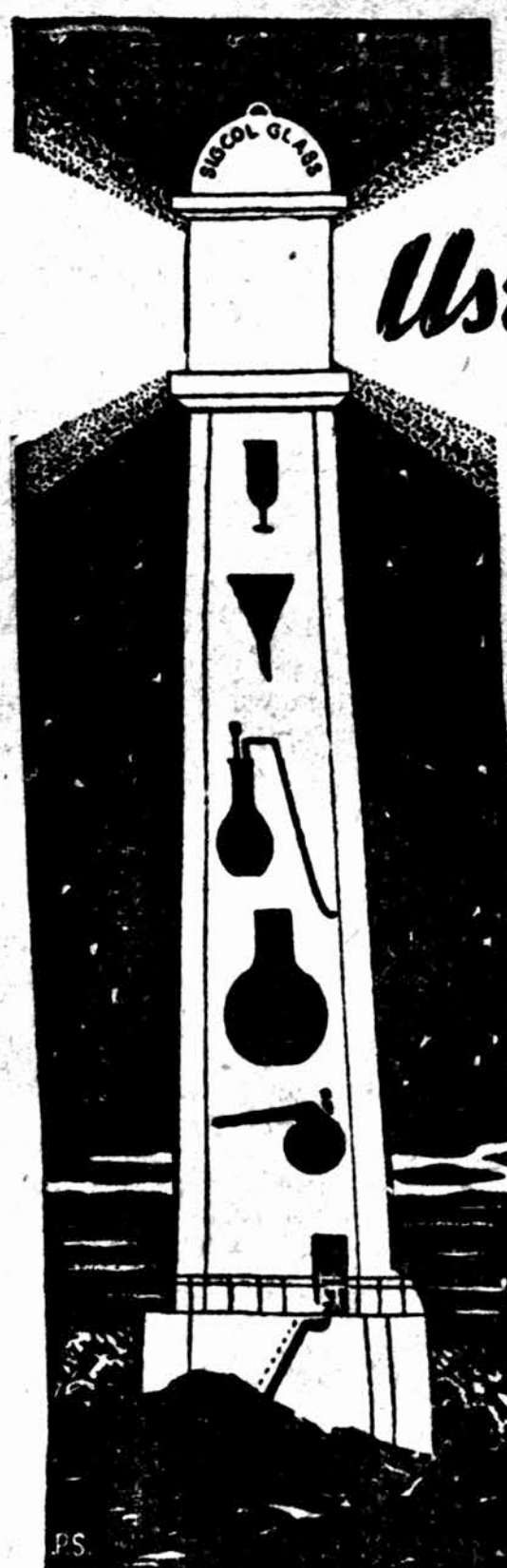
MOTTO FOR GOEBBELS

This thought
I think I think
Is not my thought,
But the thought
Of one
Who thought I ought
To think his thought.
'Propaganda,' by IDA PROCTOR
The Psychologist.

The whine grows to a howl, becomes a shriek. There is a phenomenon in that alien sky, a silvery, streamlined object dropping nose first.

Mist roars in maddened stream from its lowermost end as rockets fight to retard the speed of its drop. It nears the sand, it reaches the sand, its tubes blow the sand forward, in fierce, hustling waves.

When, suddenly, surprisingly, it has landed, its pointed nose looking at the skies whence it came, a circular door opens from up in its cylindrical side. A face appears in the gap, looks down, expresses disgust, and says complainingly, "Sleeping again! When will those lazy Martians learn to have the gangways ready?" —Eric Frank Russell in "Tomorrow".



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PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Nicky Needle: STAR, stars, recast, scatter, citratus, strategic, cigarettes.

Digit Magic: If you multiply 23,547, 891 by 6, the answer will be 196,287,346.

Word-Ladder: WORK, word, wood good, good, glad, clad, clay, PLAY.

Potato Race: To find the answer multiply together the number of potatoes, the number less one, and twice the number less one, then divide by 8. Thus 50 x 49 x 99 equals 242,550, which divided by 8, gives us 30,318.75 as the correct answer. Each contestant traveled 45 miles and fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, which is no mean distance for any sort of race, much less a potato race.

Figure Tricks: 32 plus 57 equals 89; plus 6, 4 and 1 equals 100.

Salary Plans: The second plan is the best. Assuming that the base salary is \$1000, under the first plan the employee would receive \$1000 the first year; \$1200 the second year; \$1400 the third year, and \$1600 the fourth year; a total of \$5200 the first four years. The second plan would give the employee \$500 plus \$550, or \$1050 the first year; \$600 plus \$650, or \$1250 the second year; \$700 plus \$750 or \$1450 the third year; \$800 plus \$850, or \$1650 the

ALAS VENUS WOOS
PALE OVATE ANNE
EMANATE TEDS TE
DEBASE MERE EOS
ATE MARSTON
HUME BARS RAISE
ORA DESK BORDER
SI RETS ERIS PO
TACOMA TROT MAD
SHAMC SHAW MOLE
BETIMES TAN
HAS EDEN LISTEN
UR IDEA DENTATE
GIST ARGOT ENOW
OATS LYONS RANT

fourth year; a grand total of \$5400 for the first four years.

Census Puzzle: Jane is 24 and Tommy three years of age, with 18 other brothers and sisters between. "Seven times older" means 21 years added to 3 years, which is not the same as if the problem had read "seven times as old".

Tricky Questions: 1-7 and 1, 2-Two and a half. There are three-thirds in five, therefore, a third and half-a-third make exactly half. 3-20 lbs. 10 lbs. plus 10 lbs. more representing half its own weight.

Add-a-Letter-O, or, oar, road, adore, ordeal, earldom, clamored.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES



"I hope you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you marry a large hearted girl."
"I do sir, and I feel sure she inherits it from her father."

ONE of the mail-censors in Bermuda examined a large envelope addressed to a lady in Berlin, from one of her relatives in N.Y. He opened it, and found a pair of silk panties. He took it to his superior, who ordered it confiscated immediately. An American observer suggested: "Why not let it go on to Lisbon? After all, it's only a pair of panties." "This is total War," the officer explained, "and this comes under the classification of 'Aid and Comfort to the enemy.'"

AT a dinner party in Hollywood Noel Coward was introduced to a new, young actress. Coward was later asked: "Well, what do you think of her?"

"I think she's very well preserved," he replied.

"But how can you say that?" the other man protested. "She's only twenty-two."

"Well, then," said Coward. "I don't think she's very well preserved."

BORIS Karloff always hires a cab to take him from the theatre to his favourite restaurant, two blocks away. He does this because his face is easily recognizable, and autograph hunters always stop him. Yesterday Mr. Karloff decided that he needed the fresh air and began to walk. After a few steps he rushed into a cab because two drunks kept following him shouting, "We're not afraid of you. Boo!"

ABOUT-minded, isn't he?"
"Extremely so. The other night when he got home he knew there was something he wanted to do, but he couldn't remember what it was until he had sat up over an hour trying to think."
"And did he finally remember it?"
"Yes, he discovered that he wanted to go to bed early."

THAT'S not a bad story about the absent-minded professor who went to a restaurant and had a meal.

When he paid the bill the waiter said: "Excuse me, sir, but the money you've given me doesn't include anything for the waiter."

"My goodness," the professor said. "I haven't eaten one, have I?"

Max Miller, in "The Sunday Dispatch," London.

ONE day Ciano surprised Mussolini in his vast study walking up and down under an enormous umbrella. When the Duce saw his son-in-law's amazement, he remarked apologetically: "I am told it is raining at the moment in Berlin."

IN a town in Brittany, a German soldier stopped a passing student and asked: "Where is the swimming bath?"

The student replied: "Between Calais and Dover," and was promptly arrested.

AN Italian and a Frenchman were talking about their respective fates.

"The Boche is ruining my country," the Frenchman complained. "You have no reason to grumble," the Italian sighed. "You still have an unoccupied zone."

Vers l'Avenir.

ON her part Britain played a little at the nerve game. According to Spanish sources, British aviators have dropped in Germany round-trip tickets to London on which is printed: The return half will not be needed because you will be so well received.

TWO "smart" young things were talking at the top of their voices in an affected jargon in a bus. At last the conductor could stand it no longer. As the bus neared a stopping-place, he called out in a high pitched voice:—
"Darlings, here's too, too sweet Smith Street!"
After that silence reigned.



He: "Fancy that! The last horse in the 3.30 was Furious."
She: "Good gracious! I didn't know the animals took such an interest in the races."

PROFESSOR: "Er, my dear what's the meaning of this vase of flowers on the table today?"

Wife: "Meaning? Why, today's your wedding anniversary."

Professor: "Indeed! Well well, do let me know when yours is, so I may do the same for you."
"Santa Fe Magazine Chicago."

WHICH reminds us of the other absent-minded professor who met a friend in the street. After ten minutes' conversation they bade each other farewell.

"Just a minute," said the professor. "When I met you was I going up this street or coming down it?"

"You were coming down it," replied his friend.

"Ah," smiled the professor, "then I have had my lunch."

QMYTHE on arriving at the lodgings he had engaged by post surveyed the bedroom and noted the absence of a washstand.

"And where," he asked in dignified tones, "do I perform my ablutions?"

"If it's a new trick," replied the landlady, sharply, "you'll not do it in these rooms. I had two chairs busted by a 'bloomin' acrobat last week."

THE tailor was packing the coat which Brown had just bought. "You know, sir," he said, "I am letting you have this garment at a sacrifice."

"Indeed," replied Brown, who considered he had paid quite a fair price.

"Less than it cost me to make," said the tailor.

Brown couldn't stand this. "Look here," he continued, "you're always telling me that. How on earth do you make a living?"

The tailor replied meekly, "I make a small profit on the paper and string, sir."

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO



HANDSOME
MICHAEL
WAELEN
HAS HAD HIS NOSE
BROKEN 3 TIMES
IN 3 DIFFERENT
PLACES.
(HE SAYS HE'S STAYING
AWAY FROM THOSE
PLACES IN FUTURE!)

FOR THE DANCE-
HALL SCENES IN
'BATTLE OF BROADWAY',
225-LB. VICTOR MCLAGLEN
WAS TAUGHT THE BIG
APPLE BY 105-LB.
GENEVA SAWYER.
(Copyright, 1938, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

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Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by
"CHRONICLERS"



EX-KING EDWARD—

Here is a question we often ask ourselves.

How far can we rely on the foreign news services, the Special Correspondents and the Radio Commentators?

News agency man Virgil Pinkley of the United Press of America, who dropped in to say "Hello" to India in between his visits to the various war fronts, recently told us—Bombay journalists—that his tribe could be trusted to give the world accurate, impartial, uncensored news. He even pooh-poohed the idea that in Dictator countries, foreign correspondents are sometimes threatened, cajoled or bamboozled into passing on cooked up information.

"All The News....?"

And yet no less a person than Eugene J. Young, the Foreign Editor of "The New York Times" to whose desk daily flow cables from special correspondents—from Berlin to Bangkok—testifies in his book "Looking Behind the Censorships" that not only in Dictatorships but also in Britain:—

Jante Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.)

1. This term originated in the Spanish Civil War (1936—1939) when the Rebels under General Franco attacked the republicans in four columns from the outside, while Franco boasted that he had a "Fifth Column" of his supporters within the republican ranks.
2. Churchill (67), Roosevelt (59), Mussolini (58), Hitler (52).
3. M. A. Jinnah, in a speech in 1916.
4. A German scientist (fictitious character) who created a monster.
5. Leela Desai, born in New York.

"The governmental systems operate to choke and divert the channels of truth and so to suppress unfavourable tales. Even in Washington as well as in our other capitals and our great cities, care is taken to control news sources towards the end that only favourable facts shall reach the public censorship and Governmental manipulation of news have been far too effective. Officialdom always can get the jump in putting out the fresh news in its own version. Sometimes weeks and months pass before the Press can catch up with the truth."

"All the News That Is Fit to Print." That is the motto of "The New York Times" and every paper pays lip-service to that ideal. But it seems the Governments decide what is and what is not "fit to print!"

L'Affaire Wally Simpson

And so Mr. Young has written his book "to indicate the handicap under which foreign correspondents operate, to deal with the real nature of diplomatic manoeuvrings and so set forth certain special situations that have been concealed or befogged by repression and propaganda."

Many are the sensational statements and revelations made by Mr. Young in "Looking Behind the Censorships." But, to us, what struck as the most amazing part of the book is the chapter, "Edward VIII and Germany." (Let it be mentioned here that we are quoting from the British edition, published by a London publisher—the latest impression appearing in March 1941).

We in India had followed the abdication of King Edward VIII with great interest in some cases, definitely partisan interest. The spectacle of a monarch renouncing his throne for the sake of his lady love thrilled the romantics amongst us. But, if Foreign Editor Young is to be believed, the Spanish Civil War and not the King's intention to marry Mrs. Simpson (as she then was), really precipitated the abdication crisis. "The realities," he says, "were overlaid by the exploitation of the love-interest."

Anti-Communist Front

We quote relevant extracts from the book:—

"It happened that Edward arrived on the scene at a time when Britain was compelled to make critical decisions affecting the safety and future of the country and the Empire. It also happened that his point of view differed sharply from that of the Government leaders. They had decided that the Nazism of Germany and the Fascism of Italy must be combated, if possible, by a union of the great democratic Powers of the world; and particularly by a close entente with France.... But Edward leaned towards Germany. He wanted a reconciliation with that country; and was understood to desire an accord which would draw Britain into a front opposed to Communism and radicalism..... he plainly showed his bent towards Germany before he came to the throne. He sponsored a movement for reconciliation through the veterans' organization of the two countries.... After he became king he continued this sponsorship."

Strategy

After describing the differences that arose between the King and his Cabinet over the Spanish Civil War (in which Hitler and Musso-

lini were openly helping Franco's rebels), Young says:

"Thus the great constitutional issue was precipitated in Britain. It developed out of fear that Edward's sympathy for Germany and the assurances of his friends would encourage Hitler to start a war into which Britain was bound to be dragged. To assume it was based on the marriage plans is to fly in the face of all British practice. Most certainly, when there were still five months in which to deal with that issue it was hardly likely a grave internal conflict would have been forced, especially in the manner it was forced, while the international situation was so critical. The Simpson affair, however, provided an excellent field on which to fight the battle. Employment of it was in the nature of a strategic flanking attack on the weakest position of the Monarch."

The sequel, Young points out, was that after Edward's abdication, Britain gave a severe warning to Hitler and the German intervention in Spain was considerably slackened.

What Hitler Said

And as a historical post-script he quotes a despatch to "The New York Times" on October 22, 1937, from one of its correspondents in Germany. It came from the Berchtesgaden and told of the reception by Hitler of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. It said:

"Hitler's intimates long ago revealed that he was in fact intensely interested in the Duke of Windsor. He followed every move in the drama that led to the abdication..... There can be no doubt that Hitler regarded the abdication as a serious blow to German interests." There is no doubt that the Duke of Windsor has, like all the Tory appeasers, long since been disillusioned in Hitler and the Nazis. But the fact remains that we, in India, were kept absolutely in the dark not only about the implications of the abdication crisis but also about important events and facts, assuming, of course, the correctness of Mr. Young's statements. Thanks to Reuter and the other sources of our foreign news!

Ban On Devadasis

The Cochin Government has issued orders banning Devadasis from dancing in temples. Ever since the institution of the Devadasi system in the Hindu body politic, there have been crusades against it. Devadasis are like Greek vestal virgins. They are dancing 'belles' and have contributed not a little to art, music and dance developments of this country. They claim Natara-ja or Dancing Siva as their patron-god and dedicate themselves to temples on their initiation into Bharat Natya. While Kathakali bans women as performers, Bharat Natya is the woman's monopoly, and its exponents have till recent times been Devadasis. The Devadasi system is also prevalent in Manipur, where the Devadasis are the custodians of the pure Manipuri school of dance.

In Art And Literature

A dancing girl with 'glamour and sex appeal' is bound to be the butt of cheap sneer at the hands of the high-brow. The lower type of Devadasis has passed for money-grabbers and 'gold diggers'. But both Sanskrit and Tamil literatures have many themes based on Devadasis. They pay tributes to their character and record proudly their achieve-

ments. In Mrichchakatika of Sudraka, Vasantasena is the heroine, and is a proud model of Indian womanhood. Bilvamangal, who was a profligate, became a saint, because of the corrective influence of Chintamani, a Devadasi. In Kovalan, a classical Tamil drama, Madhavi, the danseuse, plays the role of a house-breaker by her wiles and guiles. But her own daughter, Manimekhala, curses her lot for being born a Devadasi and atones for the sins of the community by becoming a virgin-saint and a hot-gospeller against the Devadasi system.

They Went To Jail!

In the last decade, there was a battle-royal between social reformers and Devadasis in the Madras Presidency. There has been considerable social awakening among them since then, and many of them, while specialising in dance and music, do not dedicate themselves to temples, but get married. During the Civil Disobedience Movement, many Devadasis joined the Congress, discarded the dedication system, and even gave their jewellery to Mahatma for the Harijan fund. In some respects, the Devadasis are more advanced than sinning.

"Worth A Lot To Goebbels!"

A few socialist and radical papers in Britain do now and then wax critical of the British Government's India policy. Here is, for instance, an extract from the editorial notes in "Plebs", the organ of the National Council of Labour Colleges:—

"The question of Britain's attitude to Indian national feeling is so important that it is not too late to refer to Mr. Amery's recent statement on India. That statement must be worth a lot to Dr. Goebbels. The as-



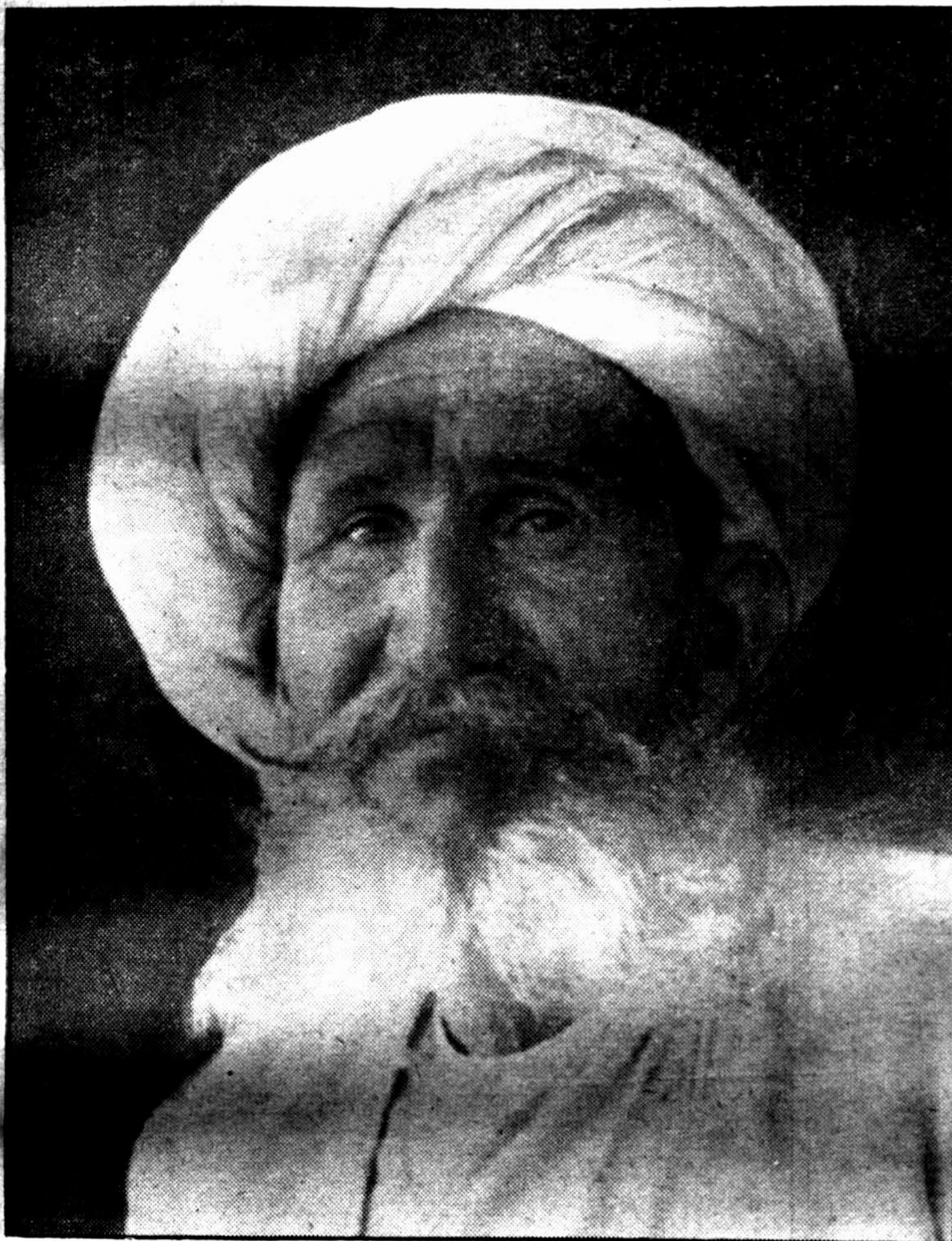
GOEBBELS.

sumption behind Mr. Amery's speech appears to imply that our previous offers to India, which incidentally the Muslim League, as well as Congress, definitely rejected, are above criticism and cannot be improved upon... that policy may have disastrous results for Britain and delightful results for the Nazis."

The Last Laugh

"What do you mean by telling people I'm a first-class idiot?" "I didn't say first-class."

PICTURES TO THE EDITOR!



Age is contented.....

—D. D. BAROT.



...but youth is demanding!

—Miss M. PURCELL.



Five Sons Of India.

—M. DESAI.



Five sons of China.

—B. F. FERREIRA.

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